

THE
NATIONAL
INSTITUTE
OF
RESEARCH
IN
DAIRYING



CITY OF ABERDEEN.

REPORT

BY

JAMES CUMMING, Chief Sanitary Inspector,

For the Year ended 31st December, 1936.

*With the Compliments of the Sanitary
Inspector.*

CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ABERDEEN.

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Public Health Department,

4 Albyn Place,

ABERDEEN, May, 1937.

To

The Department of Health for Scotland,
and
The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and
Town Council of the City of Aberdeen.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the work done in the Sanitary Inspector's Department during the year ended 31st December, 1936. The Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland.

In all branches of the Department's work, the year under review has been a very busy one, but again particular reference must be made regarding the amount of work which requires to be done in connection with housing conditions.

I have again to express my appreciation of the hearty co-operation and valuable services rendered by all the Members of the Staff.

R E P O R T.

COMPLAINTS.

Undernoted is a tabular statement regarding the number of complaints received, all of which were attended to:-

	Complaints Received.	No Action necessary.
(a) Choked or defective drains and sanitary conveniences	693	126
(b) Dampness	269	154
(c) Want of cleanliness	217	111
(d) Overcrowding	873	237
(e) Dwellings infested with vermin	474	149
(f) Nuisances caused by keeping domestic animals ...	66	25
(g) Offensive smells	207	153
(h) Accumulations of Refuse	164	48
(i) Structural Repairs	1,381	132
(j) Other	187	107
Totals	<u>4,531</u>	<u>1,242</u>

The total number of complaints was 4,531, as compared with 4,435 in the previous year, and 4,107 in 1934. As has been the case for a number of years, the largest proportion of the complaints referred to the need for structural repairs.

It will be observed that the number of complaints is steadily increasing every year.

DRAINAGE.

During the year, the drainage and sanitary arrangements of 11 properties were examined, and in all cases found to be defective. The owners were called upon to carry out the alterations necessary in order to put the premises in accordance with modern requirements, and in all cases the work was completed before the end of the year. In one property, in connection with which a Notice was served in the previous year, the necessary alterations were carried out in the course of the past year.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (A).

The number of choked drains was 695, as compared with 676 in the previous year, 747 in 1934, and 871 in 1933, while the number of choked w.c.'s was 46, as compared with 29 in the previous year, 49 in 1934, and 54 in 1933. In no case was it found necessary during the past year to institute legal proceedings against a house proprietor for failure to clear out a choked drain or w.c.

As has been stated in previous reports, there is no doubt that a large percentage of such chokages is due to improper usage on the part of the tenants. Several years ago the Department introduced the policy of sending letters of warning to the tenants in all cases where there was reason to believe that the chokage was due to wilful interference or improper use. During the year 70 letters were sent, as compared with 109 in the previous year, and 153 in 1934.

Fishers' Squares, Footdee.

Nothing has yet been done to improve the sanitary condition of the houses in these Squares.

Sanitary/

Sanitary Conveniences &c. used in common.

In the circular issued by the Department of Health for Scotland relative to Annual Reports, the Sanitary Inspector is called upon to include in his report notes regarding the sanitary conveniences, etc., used in common, including a statement as to the number of (a) water-closets; (b) dry closets; (c) privy middens; and (d) ashpits in use, shewing for each separately the number serving 2, 3, 4 and 5 or more tenants respectively. Information must also be given regarding the number of houses without inside water-supply and sink. The Department desire all local authorities to obtain this information with the view of their making fuller use of their powers to require the introduction, wherever practicable, of water and water-closets into those houses which are at present without these.

The following table, which has been brought up-to-date, gives information regarding the proportion of W.Cs., in houses in the various Wards of the City, exclusive of self-contained dwellings and of all houses erected under Corporation Housing Schemes.

Ward.	No. of dwelling-houses in which there are W.Cs. in the proportion of one to:-								
	Total No. of Houses visited.	No. of Houses	One tenant.	Two tenants.	Three tenants.	Four tenants.	Five tenants.	Six tenants.	More than six tenants.
Torry . . .	3,715	2,304	78	1,642	405	152	15	12	-
St. Clements	4,129	3,824	106	737	1,222	1,121	304	204	130
Greyfriars ..	4,250	4,103	56	795	1,304	1,118	442	274	114
St. Machar ..	5,440	3,054	167	1,830	756	197	45	59	-
Woodside ...	4,270	1,612	51	520	518	398	108	17	-
St. Nicholas	2,596	2,424	121	874	655	470	193	36	75
Rosemount ...	3,343	1,856	86	737	595	326	69	36	7
Rubislaw ...	3,267	1,186	90	717	163	206	10	-	-
Gilcomston ..	3,171	2,774	102	770	847	547	225	134	149
Holburn ...	2,736	2,105	177	935	576	274	93	42	8
Ruthrieston .	4,275	1,420	145	811	347	56	30	24	7
Ferryhill ...	3,228	2,047	112	805	709	294	95	24	8
Grand Totals,	44,420	28,709	1,291	11,173	8,097	5,159	1,629	862	498
Percentages			4.5	38.9	28.2	18.0	5.7	3.0	1.7

The number of additional W.Cs. provided during the year was 365.

It will be observed that in 43.4 per cent. of the houses visited there is at least one W.C. to every two tenants. In 28.2 per cent. the proportion is one to three tenants; in 18.0 per cent. one to four tenants; in 5.7 per cent. one to five tenants; while in the remaining 4.7 per cent. there are more than five tenants to a W.C.

Acting upon instructions received from the Town Council, owners are being called upon to provide W.Cs. in the proportion of at least one W.C. to every two tenants. It was found impossible to make a commencement with this work until towards the end of March in the year under review. The staff are working in six different parts of the City - going from house to house and from street to street - and it is gratifying to be able to report that no difficulty has been experienced in getting the required work carried out. As already stated, the erection of 365 additional W.Cs. was completed before the close of the year. Opportunity is also being taken to get rid of all obsolete W.Cs., and during the year, 194 such W.Cs. were replaced. No action is, of course, being taken in connection with those properties which ought to be demolished as soon as possible.

Dry Closets, Privy Middens and Ashpits.

There are 71 dry closets, and 1 privy midden known to the Department, being 2 less than in the previous year. This was due to the demolition of two old properties. Owing to pressure of work it has so far been found impossible to make a survey of the district added to the City in 1934, but it is hoped to be able to have this done in the near future. In this district, there are a number of dry closets and ashpits.

As stated in previous reports, the majority of the dwelling-houses in connection with which there are dry closets are situated in the outskirts, and in districts in which there are neither water mains nor sewers. There are, however, a number of other houses where the ceilings are low, and the light and ventilation inadequate, so that nothing short of re-construction would render such houses fit for human habitation. As these houses are mainly situated in districts where recently a considerable amount of feuing has taken place, the owners would readily demolish the houses if alternative accommodation could be found for the tenants. In all cases where this was not done by the owner, the houses could be dealt with by means of Demolition Orders, but again lack of alternative accommodation prevents this being done meantime.

Undernoted are particulars regarding the situation of the Privies:-

(a) Dry Closets.

Ward.	No. of dwelling-houses in which there are pail privies in the proportion of one to:-				Total Privies in Ward.
	One tenant.	Two tenants.	Three tenants.	Four tenants.	
St. Machar ...	4	7	2	2	15
Woodside	22	8	-	-	30
Rosemount ...	10	2	-	-	12
Rubislaw	9	1	1	-	11
Ruthrieston ...	-	1	-	-	1
Ferryhill ...	2	-	-	-	2
Totals ...	47	19	3	2	71

(b) Privy Middens.

One in Woodside Ward, used by one tenant.

Ashpits.

The total number of ashpits is 19, being the same number as in the previous year.

Ward.	Used by:-			
	One tenant.	Two tenants.	Three tenants.	Four tenants.
Woodside	7	2	-	-
St. Machar ...	5	3	1	-
Rosemount ...	-	-	-	1
Totals ...	12	5	1	1

Sinks./

Sinks.

Ward.	No. of Houses Inspected.	No. of houses in which water is obtained from sinks on stair landings.	No. of houses in which water is obtained from taps in back court.
Torry ...	2,304	34	17
St. Clements	3,824	1,186	145
Greyfriars	4,103	1,492	78
St. Machar	3,054	174	69
Woodside	1,612	416	124
St. Nicholas	2,424	454	22
Rosemount	1,856	113	7
Rubislaw ..	1,186	8	-
Gilcomston	2,774	517	27
Holburn ...	2,105	130	24
Ruthrieston	1,420	91	4
Ferryhill .	2,047	180	15
Grand Total,	28,709	4,795	532
	Percentages	16.7	1.9

The number of houses without sinks inside the houses is 5,327, being 250 less than in the previous year. In 4,795 houses the water supply is obtained from one or more common sinks on the stair landings, and in the remaining 532 houses the only water supply available is from taps provided in the back courts.

H O U S I N G.

The following table supplied by the City Architect shows the position of the various Housing Schemes as at 31st December last.

Statement/

SITE.	No. of houses in Scheme.	No. of houses completed.	No. of houses under construction.	Numbers of Types of Houses.					Houses erected with Assistance under Act undernoted.
				2 apt.	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.		
Torry,	242	242	...	...	88	154	...	1919 Act.
Torry,	20	20	...	...	20	...	...	1924 "
Torry,	184	184	...	...	124	...	...	1924 "
Torry (Mansefield Road),	258	258	...	...	258	...	...	1924 "
Cattofield (1st Scheme),	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	1923 "
Hilton (1st Scheme), ...	300	300	...	...	300	...	...	1924 "
Smithfield,	40	40	...	...	40	...	...	1924 "
Hilton & Cattofield, ...	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1924 "
Pittodrie,	248	248	...	...	...	...	...	1924 "
School Road,	392	392	...	...	...	...	...	1924 "
Ruthrieston,	256	256	...	...	100	...	...	1924 "
Slum Clearance & Relief of Overcrowding.									
Erroll Street, etc. Section, .	96	96	...	...	40	...	...	1923 "
Torry Section,	184	184	...	...	104	...	...	1923 "
School Road North,	258	258	...	...	258	...	...	1930:1935 Acts.
School Road North(2nd Development),	216	216	...	...	180	36	...	1930:1935 "
Seaforth Road - Roslin Street, &c.,	84	84	...	...	72	12	...	1930:1935 "
Froghall,	192	192	...	...	132	60	...	1930:1935 "
Linksfield Place,	18	18	...	...	18	...	...	1930:1935 "
Grampian Place - Tullos Place,	90	90	...	...	78	12	...	1930:1935 "
Froghall (2nd Development), .	42	42	...	...	...	42	...	1930:1935 "
Craiginches,	192	192	...	...	144	48	...	1930:1935 "
Hilton Drive,	44	44	...	...	44	...	...	1930:1935 "
Willowbank,	66	42	...	...	...	66	...	1930:1935 "
Tanfield,	48	36	...	...	...	48	...	1930:1935 "
Roslin Street - Park Road, ...	18	6	...	...	6	6	6	1930:1935 "
Woodside (1st Section), ...	86	...	...	...	36	42	8	1930:1935 "
King Street - Erroll Street, .	20	...	...	...	...	20	...	1930:1935 "
Woodside (2nd Section), ...	90	...	...	...	12	54	24	1930:1935 "
Woodside (3rd Section), ...	96	...	...	...	48	48	...	1930:1935 "
Hayton Road,	156	...	...	...	62	94	...	1930:1935 "
Woodside (4th Section), ...	126	...	...	...	54	72	...	1930:1935 "
Totals,	5,110	4,488	622	1,040	3,218	814	38		

Number of Corporation Houses erected since 1919.

The numbers of houses erected at 31st December last were:-

(a) additional houses,	2,988
(b) Slum Clearance & Relief of Overcrowding,	<u>1,500</u>
	<u>4,488</u>

The number of Corporation houses completed during the year was 614.

The total number of houses erected by private enterprise since 1919, with the aid of subsidies under the Housing Acts, is, 1,685. This number includes 49 houses erected under the Housing (Financial Assistance to Builders) Scheme (Scotland), 1920. Of the total number 259 contained more than four rooms. The scheme of assistance to private enterprise was terminated on 31st March, 1934.

I am indebted to the City Engineer for the following information regarding the number of houses erected without the aid of a subsidy since 1919. The total number of dwelling-houses so erected is 2,091, and of these 1,511 consisted of houses of four rooms and under. The number erected during 1936 was 721, of which 637 contained four rooms and under.

The total number of dwelling-houses, erected during the period 1919-36, is, therefore, 8,264, and of these 839 contained more than four rooms.

The total number of dwelling-houses erected during the past year was 1,335, as compared with:-

1,108 in 1935;	600 in 1930;
620 in 1934;	929 in 1929;
578 in 1933;	727 in 1928;
221 in 1932;	539 in 1927.
685 in 1931;	

Overcrowding.

A summary of a detailed report on a preliminary survey of all houses with a rateable value of £45 and under, was contained in the report of the previous year. The number of overcrowded families discovered at this survey which was completed in February, 1936, was 10,915. Since that date, and up to the close of the year, 120 additional cases of overcrowding were discovered. Full information regarding these cases was sent to the City Chamberlain, by whose Department all Corporation houses are let.

During the year, 480 families were decrowded by transference to houses owned by the Local Authority; while 32 families are estimated to have been decrowded by transference to houses in private ownership.

Upper Denburn &c. Clearance Scheme.

Accommodation has still to be found for the occupants of 6 of the 316 houses included in this Scheme.

Other Clearance Schemes.

On 2nd December, 1935, the Town Council passed a Clearance Resolution, dealing with 288 insanitary dwellings in Spring Garden and vicinity; while on 16th March, 1936, they passed a supplementary resolution dealing with 36 dwellings in the same vicinity. The majority of the properties embraced in this Scheme have been purchased by private agreement, and negotiations for the purchase of the remainder are in progress.

On 20th January, 1936, the Council passed a Resolution dealing with 259 insanitary dwellings in Miller Street and vicinity. All these properties have recently been purchased by private agreement.

On 15th June, 1936, the Council passed a resolution dealing with 74 insanitary properties in Albion Street and vicinity, all of which properties belonged to the Council. Accommodation has already been provided for a number of the tenants of these houses.

Other Insanitary Dwellings - Action taken under Section 16 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

During the past year 202 dwellings were dealt with by means of Demolition Orders; 159 by means of Closing Orders; while undertakings were received from the owners of 72 dwelling-houses that they will not be used for habitation until the local authority, on being satisfied that the houses have been rendered fit for human habitation, cancel the undertakings. The total number of dwellings dealt with under Section 16 was, therefore, 433.

Tents and Vans.

In December, 1935, the number of such tents, vans, etc., was 93. Of these, 54, containing 229 persons, were occupied by persons who desire to obtain a house.

At a census taken in December last, it was found that although accommodation for a number of these tent and van dwellers had been provided in the course of the year, the number of families living in tents, vans, etc., was 58, of these, 23 containing 80 persons were occupied by itinerants, or by persons who do not wish to obtain a house in the City. The remaining 35, containing 153 persons, were occupied by persons who desire to obtain a house.

Following upon a complaint received regarding the condition of two camping grounds at Woodside, it was remitted to the Town Clerk, Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector to report upon the Council's powers in the matter.

After detailing the conditions at each of the two camping grounds, the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector stated that they were of opinion:-

(1) The yard and the wood at 752 Great Northern Road, as also the field at Haudagain, are both in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health within the meaning of Section 16 (1) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

(2) A number of the structures on both pieces of ground are unfit for human habitation. So far as concerns those structures which have been on the same site or a site in the immediate vicinity for a period of two years, proceedings could be taken against the owner of the structure under Section 71 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935. As regards those which cannot be dealt with under the afore-mentioned Act, action could be taken under Section 16 (1) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

(3) A number of the structures are grossly overcrowded within the meaning of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935. If houses were provided for the occupants of overcrowded structures, Exchequer contributions towards the provision of the accommodation provided for such persons might be available in terms of Section 30 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935.

They/

They accordingly recommended:-

(1) Prior to taking any action against the lessee of the ground, or against the owners of the structures, which are unfit for human habitation, it is essential, in our opinion, that suitable ground, equipped with all the necessary sanitary conveniences, should be provided by the Town Council for the use of caravan dwellers. Under the charge of a capable caretaker, such ground could be properly controlled. A suggestion to this effect was contained in the Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report for 1935.

In addition to the two camping grounds dealt with in this Report, there are 9 other pieces of ground situated in various parts of the City which are used by caravan dwellers. The total number of caravans etc., meantime located on these grounds is 37, affording accommodation for 86 adults and 36 children. The occupants of 18 of these caravans desire houses.

(2) So soon as an alternative camping ground is available, action should be taken against the lessees or occupiers of all unsatisfactory camping grounds calling upon them to cease using those grounds for camping purposes.

(3) Simultaneously, proceedings should be taken against the owners of all structures which are unfit for human habitation, calling upon them either to demolish the structures or, alternatively, to give an undertaking that the structures shall not be used for human habitation until the Local Authority, on being satisfied that the structures have been rendered fit for that purpose, cancel the undertaking.

The Report by the Town Clerk was in the following terms:-

"I have perused the report by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector, and am of opinion that the recommendations contained therein are legally sound.

Certain powers regarding the regulation of tents, vans, etc., are contained in Section 96 of the Aberdeen Corporation Act, 1934. In terms of that Act, it shall not be lawful for any person, without the consent of the Corporation:-

- (a) to let or use or permit to be used any land situate within the City for occupation by any tent, van, shed, or similar structure, used or intended to be used for human habitation; or
- (b) to place or keep on any land situate within the City any such tent, van, shed, or similar structure;

and such consent may be given for such period and on such conditions as the Corporation think fit.

There are, however, certain provisos attached to the Section, among which are the undernoted:-

Consent shall not be required by any person in respect of:-

- (1) Any tent, van, shed or similar structure used or intended to be used for human habitation, by a person whose regular employment or occupation is that of a roundabout proprietor or travelling showman (not being a pedlar or hawker): Provided that the period during which such tent, van, shed, or similar structure is so used in the City shall not exceed a period of six months in any period of twelve months, and that such tent, van, shed, or similar structure is only used in connection with his employment or occupation; and

(2)/

- (2) Any tent, van, shed or similar structure used or intended to be used by the occupier for human habitation where such use shall not exceed a period of three months in any period of twelve months.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Town Council have no power under certain circumstances to prevent tents, vans, sheds, or similar structures, being kept or placed on any land. It is true, as stated in the report by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector, that if any camping ground is in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health, proceedings could be taken under Section 16 (1) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. It is obvious that the two grounds which are the subject of this report, are in such a condition as would justify action being taken under this Section.

It is also obvious that a number of the structures located on the two camping grounds are unfit for human habitation and should be dealt with either under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, or the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935.

I agree, however, with the opinion expressed by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector, namely, that before such action should be taken, it is essential that a suitable camping ground should be provided by the Corporation."

The Council remitted to the Finance Committee to report as to suggested sites for the purpose referred to.

During the year, 5 huts, etc., were dealt with under Section 71 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, which enacts that "The provisions of Part I of the Act of 1930 relating to buildings included in an area to which a clearance order relates, and of Part II of that Act relating to dwelling-houses, shall have effect in relation to any hut, tent, caravan or other temporary or movable form of shelter which is used for human habitation, and has been on the same site or a site in the immediate vicinity for a period of two years next before action is taken under those provisions in like manner as if it had been a building or dwelling-house."

Summer Campers.

There are a number of pieces of ground, principally in the Kincorth District, which have, for a number of years been let to summer campers. These grounds - eleven in number, were regularly visited during the summer months. During one week in July, there were 12 huts, 18 tents, and 234 bivouacs occupied by 618 persons - 546 men, 36 women and 36 children. The lessees of four of these grounds were called upon to provide more adequate privy accommodation, and to keep the camping grounds, and the conveniences provided in connection therewith, at all times in a satisfactory condition. These camping grounds, however, cannot be regarded as satisfactory, and, as suggested in my report for the previous year, the Town Council are now considering the advisability of laying out ground belonging to them as a summer camping ground.

The number of inspections made in connection with tents, vans, etc., was 855.

Bug Infestation of new houses.

During the past year, 21 Council houses were found to be bug infested. In each of the two previous years, the number was 11.

Temporary/

Temporary Dwellings in Jute Buildings.

In September, a petition was sent to the Department of Health for Scotland, to the effect that the dwellings in Jute Buildings being unfit for human habitation, should be immediately evacuated, and proper accommodation provided for the tenants.

Undernoted is a copy of the report submitted by the Sanitary Inspector thereanent:-

" 24th November, 1936.

Gentlemen,

Jute Buildings.

I visited the above premises on the forenoon and afternoon of Monday, 23rd instant, and beg to report as follows:-

External roof covering.

The roof covering has been repaired from time to time, and I was informed by the Caretaker that it is meantime water tight.

Number of separate dwellings.

There are 45 two-roomed dwellings, and 1 one-roomed dwelling.

Condition of walls and ceilings of dwelling-rooms.(a) Distempering.

The walls and ceilings of the living-rooms and bedrooms in the following houses, viz., Nos. 1, 5, 12, 25, 28, 29, 31, 38, 42 and 43 are dirty; while the walls and ceilings of the living rooms in the following houses, viz., Nos. 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 20, 32, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, 44 and 45 are also dirty.

I would suggest, however, that the walls and ceilings of all the rooms should be distempered.

(b) Unlined walls.

The following houses, viz., Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45 and 46 were constructed against the original granite plastered wall, and these walls are said to be damp from time to time. There was little or no evidence of dampness at the time of my visit, but there is evidence to show that these walls "sweat."

I would, accordingly, suggest that the walls referred to be lined with celotex or similar boarding. This has already been done on the walls of some dwellings which are similarly plastered on stone.

(c) Disrepair of walls and ceilings.

The celotex or wall boarding on the walls of the kitchen apartment of No. 16 is broken in parts; while the celotex on the ceiling of the kitchen of No. 42 has become detached.

The walls and ceiling referred to should be properly repaired.

Floors.

All the floors appeared to be in a satisfactory condition, with the exception/

exception of the floor of No. 40, which has been, in part, recently laid with cement.

This floor, however, is still in an unsatisfactory condition, and would require attention.

Ventilators.

All the ventilators were found to be in working order, but cords were observed to be broken in the following houses, viz., Nos. 3, 6, 7, 15, 16, 17 and 38.

Heating.

(a) Living Rooms.

When the houses were originally let, all the living rooms were provided with gas "heaters" of various types supplied by the Corporation.

In 32 of the 46 houses, it was found that the tenants have procured small gas fires of various types in place of those supplied by the Corporation. It is stated by these tenants referred to that the "heaters" provided by the Corporation were inadequate, and that better results are being obtained from the "heaters" now in use.

In three living rooms, the Corporation "heaters" although in use, are meantime defective.

In the remaining living rooms, the Corporation "heaters" are still in use, but the general opinion of the tenants was that they are inadequate for the purpose.

(b) Bedrooms.

In none of the bedrooms is any heating appliance provided by the Corporation.

In two cases, a small gas fire has been installed by the tenants; while in a third case, a paraffin stove is being used for heating the room.

In my opinion, it is desirable that adequate and suitable heating be provided for the living rooms, and that small heating appliances should be provided for the bedrooms.

Lighting.

Owing to their situation, several of the rooms are poorly lighted, and it is stated that on very dull days, and during the greater part of the winter, gas has to be used in these rooms during day time for lighting purposes. At the time of my visit, in the forenoon of 23rd instant, the majority of these rooms was lighted with gas.

In my opinion nothing can be done to improve the natural lighting of these rooms, but it is a matter for consideration whether some allowance should not be made towards the cost of lighting these rooms.

Cost of lighting and heating rooms.

On inquiry it was ascertained that the average cost of lighting and heating the various houses for the past twelve months, ranged from 1/2d. to 4/9d. per week, in the respective dwellings. The charge is, of course, higher in the winter months.

W.C./

W. C. accommodation.

There are 12 W.Cs. situated in the court. The W.Cs. are in good repair, and appeared to be kept in a cleanly condition by the tenants. On inquiry at the Caretaker, I was informed that he had no cause for complaint as regards the condition in which they are kept by the tenants.

The walls, however, are now in need of being re-limewashed.

Water Supply.

There are 6 sinks, fitted with 12 cold water taps, situated in the main passage, and in my opinion this is reasonably adequate.

Wash-house accommodation.

The accommodation consists of 18 tubs each supplied with hot and cold water, and, in my opinion, is reasonably adequate.

The walls and ceiling are now in need of being re-limewashed.

Bleachgreen.

The surface of the bleachgreen is depressed in parts, and water is stagnating thereon.

The bleachgreen should be put into a satisfactory condition.

Fence separating bleachgreen from adjacent ground.

Part of the above fence has been torn down.

The fence should be put into a proper state of repair, in order to prevent young children obtaining access to the adjoining ground in which is situated two ponds. At the time of my visit a number of children of an apparent age of not more than five years were playing on the edge of the pond.

Bug infestation.

At the time of my visit there was evidence of bug infestation in only four houses, and in each case the tenant stated that only one or two bugs were being seen occasionally.

During this year, however, 13 houses have been sprayed with insecticide on account of bug infestation.

During 1935, twenty-four dwellings were similarly dealt with.

It has been the invariable practice to remove all bedding from a bug infested house for steam fumigation.

Rat Infestation.

No evidence of such infestation, nor complaints regarding same, at time of visit. During the present year the Department's ratcatchers have, on 2 occasions exterminated rats in or about the premises. In the previous year (1935) the number of such occasions was 4.

Overcrowding.

At the Housing Survey, which was completed in the beginning of the present year, 27 of the 46 houses were found to be overcrowded. Undernoted are particulars:-

Overcrowded/

Overcrowded by	$\frac{1}{2}$ adult	...	5
"	" 1 "	...	6
"	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ adults	...	2
"	" 2 "	...	3
"	" $2\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	3
"	" 3 "	...	4
"	" $3\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	2
"	" 4 "	...	1
"	" $4\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	-
"	" 5 "	...	1
Total,			... <u>27</u>

The remaining 19 houses were not overcrowded.

In connection with the afore-mentioned 27 cases of overcrowding, there are in eight cases, no proper provision for the separation of the sexes.

Conclusions.

From my experience, I am of opinion that premises which could be used as a "Probation House," or as a "Clearing House," are essential in connection with a Local Authority's Housing Schemes.

I am further of opinion that if the foregoing suggestions were given effect to, Jute Buildings would usefully serve that purpose.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(SGD.) JAMES CUMMING,

SANITARY INSPECTOR. "

After the Buildings had been inspected by the Chief Architect and one of the Medical Officers of the Department, a communication was sent by the Department to the Council, in which it was stated, inter alia, that:-

The Department appreciate the circumstances under which the Council had acquired the Jute Buildings, but their Architect and Medical Officer had reported that the houses were definitely sub-standard. It was accordingly suggested that the Town Council should announce that they regard the use of the Jute Buildings as a temporary expedient, and that they intend to close the buildings and re-house the tenants as soon as possible.

The Department recommend that, in order to improve the condition of the houses during the period that they continued to be used for housing, the works suggested by the Sanitary Inspector, at an estimated cost of £258:2:3 should be carried out. These works include the provision of gas fires in the bedrooms. It was also recommended that spray baths be provided.

The Council agreed to all the recommendations of the Department, and resolved that three years from the present time would be the maximum period during which the buildings will continue to be used for human habitation. Moreover, the Council have reduced the rents of the two-roomed dwellings from 5/3 to 4/3 per week, inclusive of rates, and the rent of the one-roomed dwelling from 3/6 to 2/6 per week.

Temporary/

Temporary dwellings at Torry Fort Battery and Castlehill Barracks.

The afore-mentioned premises have been acquired by the Town Council, and are being utilised as temporary housing accommodation. In Torry Fort there are 13 one-roomed and 6 two-roomed houses; and in Castlehill Barracks, 27 one-roomed, 79 two-roomed, and 5 three-roomed houses; exclusive in each case of the Caretakers' houses.

Conversion and Demolition of Existing Dwelling-Houses for Business Purposes, &c.

Since the revocation of the Housing (Additional Powers) Act in December, 1921, it is within the knowledge of the Public Health Department that 482 dwelling-houses, consisting almost without exception of houses of three rooms or less, have either been demolished or have ceased to be used as dwelling-houses. The number thus dealt with during the past year was 43.

REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1936, on PROCEEDINGS TAKEN WITH REGARD TO THE INSPECTION, IMPROVEMENT, AND DEMOLITION AND CLOSURE OF DWELLING-HOUSES.

A. - Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland), 1928.

1. Number of dwelling-houses inspected:-

(a) during the year	...	...	...	...	...	219
(b) since 1st January 1931	...	...	...	...	...	3,378

2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation:-

(a) during the year	...	...	...	...	...	396
(b) since 1st January 1931	...	...	...	...	...	1,904

B. - Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892.*

1. Number of properties in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of a sufficient water closet ... 682
2. Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year 319
3. Number of houses where works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so ... Nil.
4. Number of houses for which water-closets were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under section 246 7
5. Number of individual houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of inside water supply and sink ... 33
6. Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during year ... 11
7. Number of houses in which works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so ... Nil.
8. Number of houses in which inside water supply and sink were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246 ... Nil.

* Not applicable to Aberdeen, but Section 78 of the Aberdeen Corporation (Streets, Buildings, Sewers &c.) Order, 1936, is in similar terms.

C. - Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Number of houses of (a) one apartment, and (b) two apartments, for erection of which consent of Town Council was given during year in terms of Section one hundred and eleven | (a) Nil. |
| | (b) Nil. |

D. - Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year under Section 14 (1).. ... | None, but 2,040 dwellings dealt with under Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. |
| 2. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year following on notices under Section 14 (1) | See answer to No. 1. Repairs carried out in 1,797 dwellings - 164 of these being in connection with Notices served in previous year. |
| 3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done during year by Town Council under Section 15 (1) | Nil. |
| 4. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition order or closing order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted during year for a notice under Section 14 (1) | Nil. |
| 5. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year in terms of Section 16 (1) . | 396 |
| 6. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which, following on notice under Section 16 (1):- | |
| (a) undertaking has been given during year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit | 72 |
| (b) undertaking has been given during year that house will be rendered fit | Nil. |
| (c) demolition orders have been made during year under Section 16 (3) ² | 202 |
| (d) closing orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4) | 159 |
| 7. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit during year following on undertakings under Section 16 (2) ... | Nil. |
| 8. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930 | Nil. |
| 9. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders have, in terms of Section 16 (3), been determined by Town Council during year following upon houses having been rendered fit for human habitation | Nil. |
| 10. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made during year in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced | Nil. |

* If permission to reconstruct a building has been granted, the number of houses existing prior to the reconstruction should be stated (see in this connection, sub-section (3) of Section 49 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930).

NOTE:- Any general information or observations as to the character of defects usually found to exist, as to the extent to which overcrowding was found to prevail and the steps taken to remedy it, or as to the work of inspection generally, should be entered in the space below:-

The defects found to exist consisted of want of repair in regard to roof coverings, floorings, stair treads and balusters, doors, fireplaces and grates, and the plaster work of the walls and ceilings in dwelling-houses. The defects also included want of repair in wash-houses (including boilers, tubs, etc.) W.C. apartments and coal cellars. Defects in drainage systems (including defective W.Cs. and sinks) and nuisances arising from dampness and want of sufficient ventilation were also dealt with.

In addition to the houses specified in Question 1 (d), a complete sanitary survey was made in 123 houses in which Tuberculosis had occurred. In none of these cases was it found necessary to take any action.

Structural Defects and Want of Repair.

Particulars as to the work done will be found in Appendix II. (B).

As has been the practice for a number of years, a complete sanitary survey is made of all houses in which a case of tuberculosis has occurred, or to which a person still suffering from that disease has removed.

During the past year, the number of such surveys was 130.

All structural defects and want of repair found in these houses were dealt with. Special attention was paid to the proper ventilation of the sleeping apartments and to their freedom from dampness.

The number of complaints received regarding structural defects and want of repair was 1,384, as compared with 1,286 in the previous year. In only 132 of these cases was it found that there was no cause for complaint. The Inspectors, in the course of the systematic inspection of their district, pay particular attention to these conditions, with the result that every want of repair coming under their notice is immediately dealt with.

As has been stated in previous reports, a large amount of work has been done by the Department in past years in order to secure that the windows of all sleeping apartments can be easily opened for purposes of ventilation. The result has been that there are now comparatively few windows which do not comply with these requirements, so that during the year only five dwelling apartments required to be dealt with.

As can be readily understood, dampness is a frequent source of complaint in the older type of dwellings, and in this connection 221 dwellings were dealt with. In 102 properties the roof coverings were repaired; in 8 the window rebats were repointed; in 2, the external walls were recharled or otherwise repaired; and in 109, other remedial measures were carried out.

In the inspection of houses, careful attention is paid to any want of repair. During the past year, the floors of 65 dwelling apartments were repaired, as were also the floors of 163 lobbies and stair landings (including stair steps.) In 221 dwelling apartments, 484 lobbies and staircases/

staircases, 252 water-closets; 176 wash-houses, and 51 pends, the plaster on the walls and ceilings was repaired. The woodwork around sinks was renewed or repaired in 59 houses; 33 defective chimneys and 84 grates or fire-places were repaired; while the doors of dwelling apartments were renewed or repaired in 61 cases.

During the year 565 windows or rooflights were reglazed at the instance of the Department, as compared with 559 in the previous year, 367 in 1934; and 412 in 1933.

As was stated in previous reports, it was found that proprietors are prone to allow wash-houses, w.c.'s, and cellars to fall into a state of disrepair.

Paving of Back Courts and Passages.

There are now comparatively few properties in the City where the back courts are not paved or otherwise suitably surfaced. There is, however, a large number of houses where the passages leading to the outhouses have never been paved, and have been allowed to get into an unsatisfactory condition. During the year, 41 courts and 35 passages were repaired; while one passage was paved. The paving of these courts and passages adds greatly to the comfort of the tenants.

Within recent years the Town Council have laid with carpave or tar macadam, the passages in connection with 1,622 of the Corporation houses.

Verminous Persons and Houses.

Under the agreement with the Education Committee for dealing with verminous persons and houses, 1,069 persons suffering from scabies and vermin were removed to the Cleansing Station for treatment. In the previous year, the number of persons so dealt with was 756, and, in 1934, 701.

In addition to the foregoing, 177 persons suffering from scabies, and 24 verminous persons were treated at the Cleansing Station. In the previous year the numbers were, respectively, 137 and 23.

The number of bug-infested houses dealt with during the year was 107, as compared with 137 in the preceding year, 201 in 1934; 158 in 1933; 89 in 1932; and 80 in 1931.

Filthy Houses.

During the year, the floors of 114 dwelling apartments, the articles of furniture in 106 apartments, and 103 sets of bed and body clothing were cleaned by the occupants after notices had been served upon them. The numbers in the previous year were, respectively, 153, 149 and 140.

There is a considerable number of houses which require to be revisited frequently in order to ensure that a satisfactory standard of cleanliness is being maintained.

I have again to record the great assistance received from the Public Assistance Committee, who are ready at all times to admit into their hospital those of the aged and infirm poor who are no longer able to look after themselves or their homes. Immediately after the removal of such cases to hospital, the houses, bedding and clothing are disinfected by this Department.

Cleansing of Walls and Ceilings of Dwelling Apartments, Lobbies, Staircases, W.C.'s., Wash-houses, &c.

The walls and ceilings of 115 dwelling apartments were distempered or/

or repapered. In the previous year the number was 85, in 1934, 192; in 1933, 175; and in 1932, 92.

The walls and ceilings of 1,033 lobbies and staircases, 291 passages or pends, 2,081 water-closets, 1,371 wash-houses, and 27 drying-lofts were whitewashed or otherwise cleaned. In the previous year, 1,654 lobbies and staircases, 504 passages or pends, 3,468 water-closets, 1,902 wash-houses, and 72 drying-lofts were similarly cleansed.

Want of Cleanliness of W.C.'s, Lobbies, Staircases, Back Courts, and other parts of Premises used in Common.

Notices were served upon 83 sets of tenants, embracing 456 individual tenants, regarding their failure to clean the parts of the premises used in common by them. In the previous year the numbers were, respectively, 150 and 711.

The byelaws for the cleansing of common stairs, lobbies, passages, areas, sinks and water-closets, by the tenants in rotation have proved very helpful. In no case was it necessary to institute legal proceedings.

Accumulations of Ashes, Filth, and other Rubbish.

The number of accumulations of ashes, filth, and other rubbish removed was 120, as compared with 144 in the previous year, 153 in 1934, 161 in 1933, and 204 in 1932.

Letters of warning were sent to 172 householders regarding the throwing of refuse from the windows of dwelling-houses on to back courts or on to ground or outhouses connected with adjoining properties, and regarding the dumping and burning of garden rubbish. The number of such letters sent in the previous year was 331, in 1934, 188, and in 1933, 226.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS,

1920 to 1933.

Applications for Certificates by Tenants.

Thirty applications for certificates in terms of Section 2 (2) of the principal Act were received. In 29 cases, certificates were granted. In the remaining case, the necessary repairs had been carried out prior to the application being considered by the Committee; consequently no action required to be taken. In the previous year, 10 applications were received.

Applications for Certificates by Owners.

No applications were received in the course of the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Numerous complaints were again received during the past year regarding excessive emissions of smoke and grit from a large boxmaking factory in Torry. At the request of the Town Council, the Department of Health arranged for one of their technical officers, Dr. Wylam, investigating these complaints and advising as to the steps which should be taken to abate the nuisance. Several meetings took place with the proprietors, and, as the result of the alterations which have been carried out, there is no longer any cause for complaint. In a report submitted to the Department by Dr. Wylam after these alterations had been completed, he stated:-

- (1) I am convinced that the steps which have been taken to prevent the emission of chips from the boiler chimney have proved sufficient and satisfactory;
- (2) I consider that the nuisance arising from this grit emission has now been abated;
- (3) Care must be taken to prevent any recurrence of the nuisance, and I suggest that the Public Health Department of the City should continue to keep the works under observation.

The factory continues to be kept under observation.

Alleged nuisance caused by noxious fumes and smoke from a grit factory in Ruthrieston Road.

Following upon a complaint received by the Department of Health, the Sanitary Inspector was asked to send his observations in regard to the matter to the Department.

Undernoted is a copy of these observations:-

"I beg to report that since the factory was visited by Dr. Wylam of the Department of Health for Scotland, and Sanitary Inspector, on 14th August last, the vicinity of the factory has been visited by a member of my staff on practically every day on which the furnace was in operation. The total number of visits since 14th August up to Monday, 29th June, was 132. These visits were usually made only once a day, but occasionally, the vicinity was visited two and three times on the same day. This was done because the residents are of opinion that after my assistant has made one visit, the management evidently think that there is less need for taking the required precautions during that day.

On 118 occasions there was no cause for complaint. On 13 occasions there were slight emissions of smoke or fumes, and the fumes were noticeable in the immediate vicinity of the factory. On none of these occasions were the conditions such as in my opinion constituted a nuisance within the meaning of the Public Health (Scotland) Act. On one occasion, however, viz., 29th August, the amount of smoke issuing from the cupola about 12 noon was much greater than usual.

On 13th March, I received a complaint from one of the residents in the Ruthrieston Housing Scheme, to the effect that at various times during the previous day the fumes were very offensive. The vicinity of the factory had been visited about 8.30 a.m. on the day complained of by my assistant, who reported that at that time there was no cause for complaint.

Immediately after receiving a copy of the Department's letter regarding the excessive amount of grit discharged from the furnace on 11th June, my assistant called upon the complainer, and informed him that he had visited the vicinity about 8.20 a.m. on the day complained of, but at that time there was no cause for complaint. The complainer admitted that this was the case, but stated that at various times during that day and also on numerous other days, there was cause for complaint. He further stated that he was aware that there was seldom any cause for complaint at the time of the sanitary inspector's visit, but stated that at other times there was frequently cause for complaint."

There is no doubt that with reasonable care, the cupola in which scrap iron is melted for the manufacture of grit, can be operated so as to prevent any cause for complaint.

The factory, which is only in operation two days weekly, continues to be kept under observation.

Complaints/

Complaints were also received regarding excessive emissions of smoke from five other premises. Letters of warning were sent in every case.

Altogether 223 observations were made from time to time of the quantities of smoke emitted from the chimneys complained of, and also from the chimneys of premises which in previous years had been the cause of complaint.

A number of visits were paid to the Joint Railway Station and vicinity, and from time to time 71 engines were kept under observation. On none of these occasions was it found necessary to take any action.

As has been the practice for several years, the steam wagons passing along the streets have been kept under observation, and the number of wagons so dealt with in the course of the year was 146, as compared with 245 in the previous year and 525 in 1934. In no case was it necessary to take any action. The number of steam wagons has been greatly reduced in recent years, these wagons having been replaced by petrol-driven vehicles.

I am informed by the Electrical Engineer that "A large proportion of the industrial power requirements in Aberdeen is already supplied by means of electricity, and consequently, industrial smoke is chiefly produced in those industries where steam is required for process work, or where quantities of trade refuse have to be disposed of. The requirements of recent legislation as regards heating in shops are in many cases being met by the use of electric heaters. As there is no combustion at the place of use, such heaters do not necessitate the provision of flues, or produce any smoke or fumes. The continued increase in the sales of electricity for domestic heating and cooking purposes, must be having some effect in reducing the quantity of smoke produced from house chimneys."

The Gas Engineer states:- "Gas as a fuel is in increasing demand. For all domestic purposes and for many industrial purposes, this easy-to-handle, easy-to-control fuel takes precedence over all others.

It is to be regretted that houses are still being erected with flueless bedrooms, because at a small cost gas fire flues could be fitted, allowing gas fires of the latest pattern to be used, and a bedroom heated in this way gives a healthier atmosphere and ensures a dry, comfortable room.

The installation of gas appliances is decidedly on the increase for cooking, heating and hot water equipment. The gas radiator in the hall is now a favourite method of partially heating the whole house, and the new types with their improved construction are greatly appreciated. A comparative newcomer, the gas washing machine, is making its presence felt. The old wash-house with its smoking chimney is becoming a thing of the past, and what used to be hours of hard work, is now accomplished with ease in a few minutes with this reliable appliance.

We have on record the following gas appliances on free loan, simple hire, and hire purchase, viz:- Cooking 37,300, Heating 12,651, and 660 Water Heaters. During the year 1,144 Gas Fires were fitted on simple hire, 526 were sold outright, while 777 enamelled cookers with oven control have been sold, and 1,738 free loan Cookers have been installed. In addition, there are thousands of privately owned gas appliances, of which no record is kept.

A clean and healthy atmosphere in the City is to be desired, and the increase in the use of gas will contribute towards this end."

Nuisance,

Nuisance from dust emanating from stone crushing plant at Rubislaw Quarries.

A petition was received from a number of residents regarding the above.

Granite from the quarry is passed through crushing mills and is then de-dusted and sized by passage through rotating screens. The material is thus graded and sold for road metal, concrete manufacture, etc. Attempts had been made to reduce dust emission, and part of the plant has been enclosed in corrugated iron sheds, but a great deal of dust is still evolved.

The assistance of Dr. Wylam was also obtained in connection with this complaint. In his report to the Department he stated that he had thought that the installation of some type of dust collecting and arresting plant might prevent the escape of the fine particles, and that he had been of opinion that a firm who specialised in this kind of work might be able to assist in this connection. On communicating with this firm, however, it was found that they do not consider any improvement would result from the installation of a cyclone type arresting plant. Dr. Wylam stated that he had visited several other quarries in order to determine the means taken therein to minimise dust nuisance, and he gave details of the various quarries visited. Dr. Wylam's conclusions were as follows:- "It is very difficult to suggest any further steps within reason which might be taken by the Quarry Company to reduce further the nuisance from dust emission. It is not impossible to prevent the emission of dust, for a system of dust collection of the cyclone type, followed by a dust arrester of the Modave type, or possibly a Modave system alone, would solve the problem, but the cost of such an installation entirely rules out its practicability. I have investigated this matter very carefully, and, as the Quarry Company maintain that further enclosure of the plant is impossible in the interests of the workers, I cannot suggest any practicable expedient which would reduce the dust emission below the present level."

OFFENSIVE TRADES.Slaughter-Houses.

At the close of 1936, there were 4 slaughter-houses in the City, containing 37 slaughter booths.

Other Offensive Trades.

At the close of the year there were 22 firms in the City who carry on one or more of the businesses set forth in the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, as coming within the definition of offensive trades.

The following is a list of the offensive businesses carried on:-

Bone Boilers	...	...	5	Tripe Boilers	...	...	3
Tallow Melters	...	...	7	Gut or Tripe Cleaners	...	...	4
Skinners or Hide Factors	...	...	4	Blood Boiler	...	...	1
Knacker	...	...	1	Soap Boiler	...	...	1
Fish Oil Manufacturers	...	...	3	Manufacturer of Albuminoid	...	...	...
Manure Manufacturers	...	...	3	Substance from Fish	...	...	1
Fish Meal Manufacturers	...	...	3				

Total - 36.

Applications under Section 32 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

Two applications were received from:

- (1) The Caledonian Milling Co. (Aberdeen) Ltd., for sanction to the enlargement/

enlargement of the premises at Palmerston Road, in which the business of the manufacture of fish meal is carried on.

The application was refused by the Council, but, on appeal to the Department of Health for Scotland, sanction was granted on condition that:-

- (a) The provision by the Company of a water storage tank capable of containing water sufficient to meet the needs of the plant for one hour (that is, about 14,000 gallons); and
 - (b) The provision of close-fitting covers on the conveyors for the "Rosedown" machines proposed to be installed.
- (2) Messrs. John Miller & Co. (Aberdeen) Ltd., for sanction to the extension of the premises in which the business of the manufacture of fish meal is carried on.

The application was granted.

Complaints.

Seven complaints were received during the year regarding offensive smells from a knackery. Eight complaints were also received regarding offensive smells from one or other of the three fish meal factories; three complaints from a fish oil factory in Palmerston Road; and one complaint regarding smells from the tallow melting digester at Hutcheon Street Slaughter-House. No complaints were received regarding any of the other offensive trades in the City.

Undernoted are particulars:-

Hardgate Knackery.

As was stated in my report for the previous year, the Department of Health communicated with the Town Council regarding a complaint which had been received by them regarding the above Knackery, and requested that they be furnished with a report by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector, and thereafter with the observations of the Local Authority on the subject of the complaint.

In their report, the officials stated, inter alia, that they were of opinion that the time has now arrived when the Local Authority should make Byclaws for regulating the businesses of knackering, bone-boiling, tallow melting, etc. - similar to the Byclaws made by the Local Authority in 1928 for regulating the business of manufacture of fish manure or fish meal.

On 9th June last, the Department again communicated with the Town Council to the effect that they have had under consideration a report by Dr. Wylam, one of their technical officers following upon another complaint which had been received by the Department.

The Department stated that "Having regard to the previous history of this matter; to the long series of complaints to which reference is made in the joint report, dated 31st August, 1935, by the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sanitary Inspector; and to the terms of Dr. Wylam's report, they were of opinion that, if this business is to continue to be carried on in the premises, it is essential that immediate and effective measures be taken to secure that the premises are so constructed and equipped and the business so managed as to remove all legitimate cause for complaint." The Department further suggested that the Local Authority should again take into consideration the question of making Byelaws for regulating the businesses of knackering, bone boiling, etc., and stated that/

that without such Byelaws it would appear to be impossible for the Local Authority to control adequately the control of such offensive businesses.

Draft Byelaws have been prepared, and are meantime under consideration.

Fish Meal Factory belonging to Mutual Fish Products Ltd.

Five complaints - all from the same source - were received. On one occasion the smell complained of occurred near midnight, and information regarding the same was not received until the following day. Full inquiry was made, but no condition was discovered which might have been the cause of the smell complained of. On the other occasions, the vicinity was visited immediately after the complaints were received, but on no occasion was any smell found which justified any action being taken.

Fish Meal Factory belonging to the Caledonian Milling Co. (Aberdeen) Ltd.

Three complaints were received and in connection with two of these complaints, the factory was visited immediately after receipt of the complaint, but on neither occasion was any smell observed at time of visit. As regards the third complaint, the information was not received until the following day.

Fish Oil Factory in Palmerston Road.

Three complaints were received, and on each occasion verified. The smells were caused by failure to take proper precautions to prevent the escape of offensive effluvia.

Tallow Melting at Hutcheon Street Slaughter-House.

Complainer did not refer to any specific date, but seemed to indicate that there was always a nuisance when the digester was in operation. The Detention Officer's duties take him to the slaughter-house for the greater part of every day, and on no occasion within recent months has any smell been observed which justified action being taken.

Inspections.

All the premises in which offensive trades are carried on are visited frequently - some of them daily - and the total number of inspections, exclusive of slaughter-houses, was 2,223.

PIGSTYES.

At the end of 1936, there were 17 pigstyes on the register, as compared with 18 in the previous year, 22 in 1934, and 28 in 1933.

In order to ensure that the pigstyes were being kept in conformity with the Byelaws, 34 visits were made in the course of the year.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (D).

WORKSHOPS (EXCLUDING BAKEHOUSES).

The number of workshops (excluding bakehouses) on the register at the end of 1935 was 684. During the year, there were 28 added, 31 closed, and 4 converted into factories by the introduction of motive power. The number, therefore, at the end of 1936, was 677.

There were 1,500 visits made. Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (E).

No Notice was received under Section 5 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which requires that the Factory Inspector shall give intimation to the Local Authority of any sanitary defect in the factory or workshop remediable under the Public Health Act.

Three Notices - under Section 9 of the Act - dealing with the provision of sanitary conveniences - were received. The enforcement of Notices under this Section devolves upon the Factory Inspector.

Twenty-three Notices of Occupation were also received from the Factory Inspector.

As required by Section 107 of the Act, the occupiers of all factories or workshops employing outworkers sent Lists of these to the Department twice during the year. Altogether 13 lists were received, embracing 55 Outworkers. The homes of all the local outworkers were visited.

Inspection of Plans.

Fifty-six plans were, at the request of the City Engineer, reported on by the Sanitary Inspector. These plans, in 17 cases, dealt with the erection of new shops, or proposed alterations in existing shops. In every case arrangements were made to ensure that the requirements of the Shops Act, 1934, as regards lighting, ventilation, temperature, and the provision of sufficient sanitary conveniences and washing facilities, were complied with.

The remaining plans dealt mainly with alterations in premises in which foodstuffs were prepared. Similar recommendations were made and agreed to.

BAKEHOUSES.

There were at the end of the year 79 bakchouses in the City, 48 being classed as factories and 31 as workshops. This is four more than in the previous year.

In connection with these, 203 visits were paid. Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (F).

Bakchouse Welfare Order, 1927.

By arrangement with the Factory Inspector, assistance is given by the Sanitary Staff in seeing that the provisions of the above Order are complied with.

Washing Facilities.

In 21 bakchouses, a constant supply of warm water is not laid on to the sinks, but this is readily obtained by means of gas rings.

Suitable Accommodation for Clothing.

In 55 bakchouses, cloakrooms or clothes chests are provided, in 7 the clothing is hung in passages, etc., while in the remaining 17, no accommodation is provided.

The requirements as regards the exhibition of Dermatitis Notices and the provision of First Aid Treatment are generally complied with. In 60 bakchouses, First Aid boxes are provided.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND RELATIVE ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

At the end of the year, there were 765 persons registered to sell milk.

Undernoted are particulars:-

(a)	Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
(b)	Retailers of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335
(c)	Retailers of Milk for consumption on premises only	.	...						45
(d)	Country farmers retailing milk from carts	...	...						57
(e)	Retailers of ice cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294
(f)	Retailers of ice cream for consumption on premises only	..							<u>14</u>
	Total, .	...							<u>765</u>

This is an increase of 24, as compared with the previous year. A part of the increase is in connection with retailers of ice cream. Under powers contained in a Local Act, all premises in which ice cream is manufactured or sold have to be registered and to conform to the Byelaws applicable to Dairies and milkshops. During the year, the number of such premises was increased from 283 to 294.

Prior to the present byelaws coming into operation "loose" milk was sold in general provision shops under conditions which were far from satisfactory. At the close of last year there were 281 milkshops in which the only milk or cream sold is milk or cream supplied in the properly closed and unopened receptacles in which it was delivered to the shop. There are, therefore, only 54 shops, apart from the shops in which milk is sold for consumption on the premises only, in which "loose" milk is being sold.

The recommendations made by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector regarding the nature and quantity of articles which can be kept in a "loose" milk shop and also regarding the nature of any trade or business carried on in such shop are, generally, being loyally adhered to.

An increasing number of retailers of ice cream have now ceased to manufacture ice cream on the premises, and in lieu thereof, are purchasing the ice cream from manufacturers who have suitable premises and proper appliances for the manufacture thereof. This marks a great advance, as a number of shops in which ice cream was previously manufactured could not be regarded as satisfactory for the purpose. In the 474 premises in which ice cream is sold (including 166 premises which are also registered as milkshops) the ice cream is in 324 cases bought from a manufacturer.

All the dairies, milkshops, and ice cream shops are regularly visited by one of the assistant inspectors, and the number of such visits during the year was 1,144.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (G).

The number of cowsheds at the end of the year was 20, being 2 less than in the previous year. The herds are regularly examined by the Veterinary Inspector, who is also responsible for the sanitary condition of the premises.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934.

In a circular issued to all Local Authorities, the Sanitary Inspector was directed to include in his Annual Report a statement of the extent to which Articles IV. to XIV. of the above-mentioned Order were being complied with.

Articles IV. to IX. deal with the provisions against infection or contamination.

During the year letters of warning were sent to the occupants of three milkshops regarding the sale of "loose" milk in shops which were registered to supply milk only in the properly closed and unopened receptacles in which it was delivered to the shop. Two ice cream dealers were found using the back rooms of their premises as living rooms; while six ice cream dealers were found cooking fish and chips in their shops. After letters of warning had been sent, the practices were discontinued. A letter of warning was sent to a dairyman regarding a complaint that he was occasionally using his milk lorry for the conveyance of pigs meat. The practice was forthwith discontinued. As there was reason to believe that at times common carriers were, when transporting milk, conveying articles which might contaminate the milk, letters were sent to three carriers drawing their attention to Article VII.

Letters were sent to 26 dairy farmers drawing their attention to defective cans which were being used for the conveyance of milk.

Article X. enacts that "no person shall add any colouring or thickening matter to cream intended for sale for human consumption, and no person shall sell for human consumption, cream to which any colouring or thickening matter has been added." A similar provision regarding the addition of colouring matter to milk, skimmed milk, or separated milk, is contained in the Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922. All the samples of milk and cream analysed by the Public Analyst are examined for the presence of colouring matter. None of the samples were found to contain colouring matter.

Articles XI. to XIII. deal with provisions as to conveyance of milk.

Article XIII. enacts that "Every person shall before delivery to any common carrier or other person for transit, a vessel containing milk intended for sale for human consumption, cause the vessel to be sealed by means of a leaden seal or locked." In 68 cases it was found that the requirements of this Section were not being complied with, and letters of warning were sent to the offenders. No contraventions of Articles XI. and XII. were discovered.

There is no longer any power in the Order to deal with dairymen who use, or have in their possession vessels belonging to any other person. It is our practice, however, to inform the owners of milk vessels that vessels belonging to them have been found in the possession of other dairymen. Fifty-four such letters, referring to 273 vessels, were sent in the course of the year. So far as we are aware, the owners have had no difficulty in collecting such bottles.

Article XIV. requires that "No person shall sell by retail for human consumption skimmed milk, separated milk, or cream, except from a vessel labelled or marked in clearly legible letters 'Skimmed milk,' 'Separated milk,' or 'Cream', as the case may be."

A dairyman was warned regarding his failure to have the vessel from which skimmed milk was being retailed properly labelled.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1930.

During the year no additional licences were granted to retailers to sell "Certified" milk. At the end of the year, there were fourteen retailers licensed to sell "Certified" milk.

The Northern Co-operative Society, Ltd., are licensed to pasteurise milk in their premises at Berryden, and to sell "pasteurised" milk in 33 of/

of their branch shops. Nineteen licences were also granted to other retailers to sell "pasteurised" milk. A licence was also granted to the Aberdeen & District Milk Marketing Board, to pasteurise milk in their premises at Lilybank, Kittybrewster.

No licences were granted during the year for any of the other grades specified in the Order.

Samples were procured weekly from the retailers of "certified" and "pasteurised" milk and analysed by the Public Analyst.

Undernoted is a summary of the results:-

A. - Certified Milk.

<u>Month.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Other Fat. Solids. Average %</u>		<u>Month.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Other Fat. Solids. Average %</u>	
January ...	3	3.99	9.13	July	4	4.0	8.89
February ...	3	3.63	9.00	August ...	3	4.3	8.86
March	4	3.87	9.13	September ..	4	4.02	9.10
April	3	3.89	9.07	October ...	3	4.26	9.10
May	3	4.19	9.01	November ...	3	4.4	9.19
June	3	3.07	8.93	December ...	3	3.75	9.11

Total No. 39. Fat - Average %, 3.94; Other Solids - Average %, 9.04.

Four of the samples contained less than 3.5 per cent. Fat - one of these being procured in February, one in March and two in June.

B. - Pasteurised Milk.

<u>Month.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Other Fat. Solids. Average %</u>		<u>Month.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Other Fat. Solids. Average %</u>	
January ...	1	3.35	8.90	July	1	3.1	8.55
February ...	1	3.50	8.90	August ...	1	3.70	8.74
March	1	3.40	8.80	September ..	1	3.55	8.70
April	1	3.50	8.90	October ...	1	3.58	8.97
May	1	3.55	8.85	November ...	1	3.60	8.98
June	1	3.51	8.80	December ...	2	3.55	9.01

Total No. 13. Fat - Average %, 3.51; Other Solids - Average %, 8.84.

All the samples were also examined by the City Bacteriologist. The result of these examinations are given in the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report.

A warning was sent to a dairyman regarding his advertising for sale "Pasteurised" milk, without his having obtained a licence to sell "Pasteurised" milk. The advertisement was immediately withdrawn.

SHOPS WHERE FOODSTUFFS ARE SOLD.

Under a local Act, every occupier of any premises used for the sale of any article of food, who does not keep the same clean and in good condition, is liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Altogether 1,412 shops were inspected during the year, and, in 293 cases, the occupiers were communicated with regarding the condition of their shops. The corresponding numbers in the previous year, were, respectively,/

respectively, 1,473 and 398. Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (H).

The following table gives particulars as to the shops visited:-

<u>Class of Shop.</u>	<u>Number Inspected.</u>	<u>Found Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Found Unsatisfactory.</u>	<u>No. of Defects dealt with.</u>
Bakers	156	131	25	30
Butchers	188	133	55	86
Butchers' Stores .	4	4	...	...
Chemists	80	71	9	13
Confectioners ...	43	34	9	9
Fishmongers ...	66	47	19	27
Fried Fish Shops .	73	45	28	51
Fruiterers	101	92	9	11
Greengrocers ...	11	11	...	...
Grocers	229	194	35	51
Grain Merchants ..	6	5	1	1
Public Houses ...	116	69	47	63
Restaurants ...	35	24	11	19
Mixed Shops ...	304	259	45	66
Totals, ...	1,412	1,119	293	427

PLACES OF PUBLIC REFRESHMENT.

The following table shows the various classes of shops on the register at the end of 1936:-

<u>Description of Shop.</u>	<u>Number.</u>
Ice Cream,	92
Fried Fish,	41
Restaurants,	60
Other Premises, ...	<u>37</u>
Total, ...	<u>230</u>

This is an increase of two as compared with the previous year.

All these premises were visited from time to time in order to see that the byelaws for regulating the internal construction, lighting, and arrangement of premises, with a view to the orderly conduct and control thereof, are being complied with.

UN SOUND FOOD.

The total quantity of food seized or destroyed during the year 1936, was 156 tons, as compared with 133 tons in the preceding year.

All the meat seized in the slaughter-houses is examined by one of the Meat Inspectors - the Medical Officer of Health and the Veterinary Inspector - appointed under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland).

The total number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspector's staff to the various places where foodstuffs are sold was 8,099. Of these 2,912 were made to slaughter-houses, 1,763 to meat marts, 133 to fish-curing premises, 357 to the Fish Market, 120 to wholesale warehouses, 134 to street markets, 255 to the New Market Hall, 150 to shipping sheds, 128 to provision-curing works, and 2,147 to other premises, including all the offal and tallow marts.

The/

The quantity of fish landed during the year was 1,822,822 cwts. Of this quantity, 1,681,243 cwts. were landed by British fishing vessels, and 141,579 cwts. by foreign vessels. The quantity of fish landed in the previous year was 1,931,847 cwts. The quantity destroyed as unfit for human food was 8,008 lbs., as compared with 5,688 lbs. in the previous year.

There were altogether 1,196 seizures, as compared with 1,226 in the previous year. The majority of the seizures was made in the slaughter-houses, while 104 were made in the meat marts, 76 in warehouses and shops, 18 in offal markets, 2 in the Fish Market, and 6 in curing yards.

Tinned Foods.

Considerable attention continues to be paid to the inspection of tinned foods. All factories where such articles are prepared are regularly visited.

Wholesale warehouses and shops are also visited, and, in these 76 lots of tinned foods, comprising beef, pork, tongue, ham, milk, fruit, tomato puree, tomatoes, peas and salmon were dealt with as being unfit for human food. The number of lots dealt with in the previous year was 88.

The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations (Scotland) 1932.

The "Oversea Meat" landed at the port during the year consisted of lard, tinned beef, tinned tongues, and tinned ham; and was all duly labelled.

The other imported foods consisted of butter, cheese, fish, tinned foods, flour, cereals, sugar, fruit and vegetables.

Prosecutions.

In no case did the Sanitary Inspector find it necessary to institute legal proceedings against anyone for having in his possession, or having sold or exposed for sale, food which was unfit for human consumption.

Proceedings were, however, instituted by the Veterinary Inspector, against a farmer and a butcher in connection with sheep deposited in a Meat Mart, which were unfit for the food of man.

Both pled guilty. The farmer was fined £5, with 10/6 of expenses, while the butcher was fined £2:10/- with 10/- of expenses.

A detailed statement of the meat seized during each month of the year, as also a comparative statement of past years, will be found in Appendix III.

Meat Stores.

Two certificates for meat stores were granted during the year.

Cold Stores.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932, four cold stores are registered. These premises were regularly visited.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Undernoted are particulars as to the samples procured in accordance with the Act:-

ARTICLES.	No. of Samples Procured.			Number not Genuine.			No. of Prosecutions	Number Successful.	Amount of Fines Imposed.
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.			
Sweet Milk ...	354	305	659	7	93	100	5	5	£8: 5: 0
Skimmed Milk ..	35	0	35	1	0	1	1	0	...
Tinned Milk ...	0	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	...
Tinned Cream ..	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	...
Cream ...	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	...
Double Cream ..	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	...
Ice Cream ...	24	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	...
Butter ..	0	15	15	0	1	1	0	0	...
Margarine ...	0	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	...
Cheese ..	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	...
Jams & Jellies	0	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	...
Mince ...	10	190	200	3	9	12	3	3	2:10: 0
Beef Sausages .	10	181	191	4	6	10	4	4	3: 0: 0
Pork Sausages .	2	21	23	2	2	4	1	1	1: 0: 0
Liver ...	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	...
Kidney ..	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	...
Steak ...	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	...
Stewing Beef ..	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	...
Boiling Beef ..	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	...
Dripping. ...	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	...
Tinned Fish ...	0	24	24	0	2	2	0	0	...
Dried Fruit ...	0	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	...
Fruit Wines ...	0	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	...
Whisky ..	1	11	12	0	0	0	0	0	...
Rum ...	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	...
Brandy ..	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	...
Gin ...	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	...
Cyder ...	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	...
Colouring Substance	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	...
Drugs ...	0	24	24	0	1	1	0	0	...
Totals, ...	460	968	1,428	17	114	131	14	13	£14:15: 0

In addition to the above, 6 "unofficial" samples of sweet milk were procured at byres.

The total number of samples analysed was, therefore, 1,434, as compared with 1,266 in the previous year, and 1,461 in 1934.

The following tables give particulars as to the number of official samples of sweet milk procured since 1914, the year in which was commenced the system of "following up" all deficient samples of milk, i.e., in the case of a retailer selling deficient milk, of taking a sample in the course of delivery from the consigner to the consignee; and in the case of a producer, of visiting the byre at the earliest possible date and procuring a sample of the corresponding milk from the cow.

Table/

Table I.,

Giving number of Official Samples procured and showing the number deficient in Fat, Solids other than Fat, and in both Fat and Other solids.

Year.	Number of Samples.	Number deficient in Fat.	Number deficient in Solids other than Fat.	Number deficient in both Fat and Other Solids.	Total Number deficient.	Percentage deficient.	Number of Prosecution
1914,	123	21	2	1	24	19.5	21
1915,	207	21	6	5	32	15.6	25
1916,	266	35	4	6	45	17.8	36
1917,	252	36	12	3	51	20.2	37
1918,	240	15	3	1	19	7.9	9
1919,	262	25	3	3	31	11.8	22
1920,	272	10	1	2	13	4.8	6
1921,	431	18	7	2	27	6.3	15
1922,	445	22	3	0	25	5.6	14
1923,	463	15	3	4	22	4.8	9
1924,	536	19	6	2	27	5.0	20
1925,	524	24	2	2	28	5.3	21
1926,	472	20	1	0	21	4.4	11
1927,	437	10	2	0	12	2.7	3
1928,	404	7	3	0	10	2.5	3
1929,	357	7	0	2	9	2.5	4
1930,	309	2	0	1	3	1.0	2
1931,	323	8	2	0	10	3.1	4
1932,	319	4	0	0	4	1.3	3
1933,	313	7	1	1	9	2.9	8
1934,	365	10	3	0	13	3.6	8
1935,	351	9	1	0	10	2.8	4
1936,	354	5	0	2	7	2.0	5
Totals,	8,025	350	65	37	452	5.6	290

It will be observed that the total number of official samples of sweet milk procured during 1936, was 354, of which 7, or 2.0 per cent. were found to be under the standard. In the previous year the corresponding number of samples procured was 351, of which 10, or 2.8 per cent. were under the standard.

The percentage (2.0) is, with two exceptions, the lowest in the period under review. It is proper to mention that in two cases the milk of the herds was found to be under the standard. In the quinquennial period 1931-5, the average percentage of deficient samples was 2.7, while the corresponding percentage for the quinquennial period 1926-30 was 2.6. The percentage of deficient samples for the past ten years has, therefore, been exceedingly small. The percentage during the period 1921-5 was 5.4, as compared with 12.5 during the period 1916-20. During the biennial period, 1914-5, the percentage was 17.6.

Table II.,

Giving number of Official Samples procured from Producers, as compared with the number procured from Retailers or Wholesalers. In each case, the/

the samples found deficient at the byre, or in course of delivery to the Retailer or Wholesaler, are excluded.

Year.	Number of Samples Procured from Producers.	Number deficient.	Percentage deficient.	Number of Samples Procured from Retailers or Wholesalers.	Number deficient.	Percentage deficient.
1914,	60	13	21.7	63	8	12.7
1915,	115	15	13.0	92	12	13.0
1916,	122	22	18.0	144	15	10.4
1917,	143	32	22.4	109	9	8.3
1918,	104	5	4.8	136	9	6.6
1919,	143	13	9.1	119	9	7.6
1920,	132	4	3.0	140	5	3.6
1921,	240	11	4.6	191	9	4.7
1922,	222	8	3.6	223	8	3.6
1923,	246	9	3.7	217	6	2.8
1924,	260	10	3.8	276	11	4.0
1925,	238	12	5.0	286	12	4.2
1926,	196	10	5.1	276	5	1.8
1927,	184	1	0.5	253	3	1.2
1928,	173	3	1.7	231	4	1.7
1929,	124	2	1.6	233	6	2.6
1930,	112	2	1.8	197	1	0.5
1931,	45	2	4.5	278	7	2.5
1932,	45	1	2.2	274	2	0.7
1933,	52	4	7.7	261	4	1.5
1934,	43	7	16.3	322	2	0.6
1935,	53	1	1.9	298	5	1.7
1936,	72	0	0.0	282	5	1.8
Totals,	3,124	187	6.0	4,901	157	3.2

The percentage of producers' samples found deficient in 1936 was nil, as compared with a percentage of 1.8 for the samples procured from wholesalers or retailers. In the preceding year the corresponding percentages were, respectively, 1.9 and 1.7. During the quinquennial period 1914-8, the average percentage of producers' samples found deficient was 16.0, as compared with an average percentage of 5.1 for the period 1919-35. The corresponding percentages for samples procured from wholesalers or retailers were, respectively, 10.2 and 2.8.

Table III.,

Giving information as to the Sources from which the samples were procured.

[illegible]

Table III., (Contd.)

Year.	Retail Samples from Shops.			Retail Samples from Carts.			Wholesale Samples in course of Delivery.			Samples taken on Delivery at Institutions.		
	Samples taken.	Found deficient.	Per cent.	Samples taken.	Found deficient.	Per cent.	Samples taken.	Found deficient.	Per cent.	Samples taken.	Found deficient.	Per cent.
1920,	129	6	4.7	32	2	6.3	111	5	4.5	0	0	0.0
1921,	166	10	6.0	87	3	3.4	176	14	8.0	2	0	0.0
1922,	188	10	5.3	86	5	5.8	169	10	5.9	2	0	0.0
1923,	198	6	3.0	86	3	3.5	176	13	7.4	3	0	0.0
1924,	209	10	4.8	129	8	6.2	193	9	4.7	5	0	0.0
1925,	252	16	6.3	105	3	3.8	158	8	5.1	9	0	0.0
1926,	242	9	3.7	121	5	4.1	107	7	6.5	2	0	0.0
1927,	210	4	1.9	103	3	2.9	113	5	4.4	11	0	0.0
1928,	203	6	3.0	125	1	0.8	76	3	4.0	0	0	0.0
1929,	205	6	3.0	77	2	2.6	75	1	1.3	0	0	0.0
1930,	184	2	1.1	55	0	0.0	70	1	1.4	0	0	0.0
1931,	256	7	2.7	52	1	1.9	15	2	13.3	0	0	0.0
1932,	255	2	0.8	62	1	1.6	2	1	50.0	0	0	0.0
1933,	250	6	2.4	55	1	1.8	8	2	25.0	0	0	0.0
1934,	307	6	2.0	43	3	7.0	15	4	26.7	0	0	0.0
1935,	283	6	2.1	44	0	0.0	24	4	16.7	0	0	0.0
1936,	270	5	1.9	28	0	0.0	56	2	3.6	0	0	0.0
Totals,	4,364	191	4.4	1,627	77	4.7	1,917	179	9.3	117	5	4.3

Fifty-six samples were procured from consignments in course of delivery and the percentage of deficient samples was 3.6, as compared with 16.7 in the preceding year. The number of samples procured in course of delivery is considerably higher than in any of the preceding five years. This is due to the fact that a number of requests were received to take samples in course of delivery. In only two cases was the milk found not to comply with the Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, and in both these cases the samples procured at the byre were under the standard. In a number of cases, however, the consignments were found to contain less than 3.3 per cent. Fat, the percentage specified in the contract between the producers and the Aberdeen & District Milk Marketing Board.

None of the 28 samples purchased from retail carts were found to be deficient. The percentage of deficient samples in the previous year was also nil. During the period 1914-18, the average corresponding percentage was 11.8, as compared with 3.4 for the period 1919-35.

The percentage of deficient samples purchased in retail shops was 1.9, as compared with 2.1 in the previous year. During the period 1914-18, the average was 13.8, while for the period 1919-35, this average has fallen to 3.8.

Undernoted are particulars regarding all the deficient "official" samples of sweet milk procured during the past year.

A. Retailers' or Wholesalers' Samples.

No.	Complained of Sample.		Sample taken on Delivery.		Remarks.
	Fat.	Other Solids.	Fat.	Other Solids.	
1.	2.89	8.50	4.20	9.28	Penalty 15/-.
2.	2.89	9.01	3.38	8.82	Penalty £1:10/-.
3.	2.32	8.53	3.73	8.79	Penalty £1:10/-.
4.	2.48	8.71	3.00	8.67	Penalty £1:10/-.
5.	2.80	7.98	3.00	8.69	Penalty £3.

As regards three of the deficient samples (Nos. 3, 4 and 5) purchased from retailers, the milk was said to have been supplied "in the properly closed and unopened receptacles in which it was delivered to the shop." In the remaining two cases the sample was "loose" milk.

Full inquiry was made in all five cases, and in every case there was reason to believe that the deficiency of fat was due to failure to mix the milk properly.

Case No. 5.

On 15th October, a sample bottle of milk purchased in a retail shop was certified to contain 2.80 per cent. Fat and 7.98 per cent. Solids other than Fat. The retailer emphatically stated that the milk was sold by him in the properly closed and unopened bottle in which it was delivered to the shop by the dairy farmer. A sample, taken on the following day from the consignment then in course of delivery was certified to contain 3.00 per cent. Fat and 8.69 per cent. Solids other than Fat. As it was found two years ago that a large number of cows in this farmer's herd were yielding at that time milk which was under the standard for Fat and Solids other than Fat, the farmer requested that an analysis be made of the milk of all the individual cows. This was accordingly done. The farmer occupied two farms.

Undernoted are particulars:-

Farm A.

No. of Cow.	Age.	Date of last calving.	Evening Milk.			Morning Milk.		
			Weight in lbs.	Fat.	Other Solids.	Weight in lbs.	Fat.	Other Solids.
3	7 years	19th Sept.	27	<u>2.30</u>	<u>7.80</u>	40	<u>2.80</u>	<u>7.91</u>
4	3 "	23rd Augt.	15	<u>3.54</u>	<u>8.71</u>	18	<u>3.31</u>	<u>8.84</u>
6	7 "	26th April.	<u>12$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	5.00	9.47	13	3.57	9.68
8	6 "	9th April.	<u>12$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	4.11	9.18	15	3.70	9.19
9	7 "	22nd July.	13	3.25	8.66	16	<u>2.90</u>	8.74
10	6 "	17th Oct.	<u>16$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	3.70	8.40	20	<u>3.45</u>	8.50
11	7 "	2nd March.	10	<u>2.31</u>	<u>8.11</u>	13	<u>2.75</u>	<u>8.17</u>
12	5 "	31st Augt.	18	<u>3.17</u>	<u>8.77</u>	27	<u>3.30</u>	<u>8.60</u>
16	5 "	16th Oct.	22	4.45	9.57	21	6.10	9.65
17	7 "	28th June.	<u>13$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	3.10	<u>8.37</u>	<u>17$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	<u>2.59</u>	<u>8.29</u>
18	7 "	3rd Jany.	5	3.20	<u>7.87</u>	5	<u>2.81</u>	<u>7.81</u>
19	7 "	7th April.	<u>3$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	<u>2.75</u>	<u>8.60</u>	5	3.91	8.94
20	6 "	19th Feby.	<u>6$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	<u>3.47</u>	<u>8.41</u>	<u>9$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	3.69	<u>8.41</u>
21	8 "	26th Sept.	<u>19$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	3.91	<u>9.41</u>	28	5.31	9.39
22	9 "	30th June.	<u>13$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	3.31	8.86	13	3.11	8.89
23	3 "	1st Sept.	10	3.16	9.04	15	4.10	9.15
25	4 "	2nd June.	17	4.32	9.30	21	3.22	9.50
26	3 "	10th Augt.	<u>12$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	<u>2.65</u>	8.70	16	<u>2.70</u>	8.65
29	5 "	7th May.	3	4.25	<u>8.10</u>	2	5.90	<u>8.32</u>
31	4 "	26th May.	15	<u>2.50</u>	<u>8.98</u>	<u>20$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	<u>2.47</u>	<u>8.96</u>
32	3 "	23rd Augt.	13	<u>2.20</u>	8.96	20	4.14	8.91
37	7 "	30th Dec. '35.	11	3.00	<u>8.22</u>	15	<u>2.75</u>	<u>8.26</u>
39	4 "	12th Augt.	15	3.20	<u>7.85</u>	17	<u>2.60</u>	<u>7.91</u>
43	3 "	29th Augt.	<u>9$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	3.69	9.32	11	3.65	9.11
44	7 "	26th Dec. '35.	6	<u>2.10</u>	<u>8.15</u>	<u>11$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	<u>1.45</u>	<u>7.88</u>
45	7 "	18th Feby.	12	<u>2.45</u>	<u>8.17</u>	18	<u>1.85</u>	<u>8.28</u>
46	6 "	12th June.	9	<u>3.30</u>	<u>8.20</u>	<u>11$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	<u>2.80</u>	<u>8.08</u>
47	7 "	10th March.	5	3.44	9.14	10	3.36	9.06
48	3 "	4th Sept.	12	3.40	9.35	16	3.00	9.32
49	6 "	4th Oct.	21	3.39	<u>8.33</u>	26	<u>2.35</u>	<u>8.15</u>
50	10 "	13th April.	3	3.51	8.62	4	3.40	8.65
51	7 "	23rd March.	<u>8$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	<u>2.90</u>	<u>8.32</u>	<u>10$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	3.01	<u>8.37</u>
52	7 "	14th April.	14	3.50	8.61	18	3.02	8.57

No. of Cow.	Age.	Date of last calving.	Evening Milk.			Morning Milk.		
			Weight in lbs.	Fat.	Other Solids.	Weight in lbs.	Fat.	Other Solids.
53	10 years	27th Jany.	4	2.30	7.35	3	2.70	8.06
54	4 "	25th July.	17	3.00	8.75	20	3.00	8.92
55	6 "	14th Oct.	24	4.80	9.35	31	5.10	9.72
56	7 "	25th Dec. '35.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.75	10.05	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.95	10.30
58	6 "	16th Dec. '35.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.50	8.61	5	3.51	8.70
60	8 "	24th March.	4	2.70	8.62	6	3.11	8.45
61	5 "	1st July.	14	2.00	7.15	12	5.50	7.68
62	7 "	10th June.	12	3.20	8.11	15	2.60	7.91
64	7 "	10th April.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.21	8.27	9	3.10	8.29
65	7 "	28th July.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10	7.61	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.75	7.25
66	7 "	29th March.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.60	8.39	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10	8.60
68	7 "	29th March.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.50	9.11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.88	8.60
69	8 "	7th July.	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.50	7.85	16	2.40	7.85
63	7 "	5th Oct.	28	3.65	9.75	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.00	9.12
71	8 "	18th June.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10	8.10	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.59	8.10
72	4 "	11th April.	12	2.62	8.70	15	2.41	8.50
73	7 "	14th June.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	3.11	9.34	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.00	9.05
74	3 "	28th Augt.	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	3.01	9.10	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.10	8.94
76	6 "	15th Oct.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.30	9.30	25	4.53	9.44
77	6 "	28th June.	14	3.39	8.63	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.65	8.73
80	7 "	22nd July.	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.85	8.14	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.70	8.20
81	3 "	14th March.	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3.90	9.22	13	2.90	9.32
82	5 "	8th Jany.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.89	8.86	5	3.21	8.69
83	5 "	8th Jany.	7	3.85	7.95	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.71	7.49
84	4 "	16th May.	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	3.51	8.96	16	3.02	8.83
87	5 "	12th Oct.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.85	9.37	29	3.65	9.50
88	7 "	25th June.	8	2.40	8.66	13	2.31	8.51
90	3 "	11th Augt.	17	3.39	8.95	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.51	8.97
91	5 "	18th March.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.69	9.09	10	3.19	8.87
93	7 "	12th Sept.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.25	8.15	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.80	8.12
95	7 "	13th Sept.	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	2.62	8.74	18	3.00	8.30
98	9 "	15th April.	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.30	8.21	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2.01	8.07
100	10 "	15th Oct.	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.40	9.21	28	3.10	9.49
102	5 "	28th Jany.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	3.00	9.09	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.70	8.55
103	7 "	14th May.	11	3.41	8.74	14	3.29	8.60
104	5 "	24th Feby.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.90	8.00	8	2.65	7.87
107	7 "	1st April.	10	3.22	8.71	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	3.20	8.55
108	7 "	16th April.	15	2.85	8.84	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.75	8.85
109	10 "	20th Oct.	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.31	8.91	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.30	9.50
110	3 "	19th Sept.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.95	8.85	11	2.05	8.83
112	8 "	28th Feby.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.40	8.81	8	3.30	8.79
115	5 "	5th Sept.	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	2.90	8.51	17	3.54	8.11
117	5 "	19th June.	4	3.41	8.94	5	3.31	9.04
118	4 "	16th May.	12	3.10	9.04	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.00	8.70
124	4 "	12th Sept.	23	2.95	8.42	28	3.55	8.36
125	5 "	13th July.	20	4.30	8.40	20	2.57	8.34
126	3 "	3rd Augt.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.50	9.12	13	3.25	9.10
127	3 "	4th Sept.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.70	9.30	14	3.21	9.18
128	4 "	28th Augt.	24	3.40	9.15	31	3.00	9.03
129	3 "	29th Sept.	13	3.55	9.36	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.00	9.38
130	3 "	21st Sept.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.95	9.20	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.61	9.19
132	3 "	2nd Oct.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.05	9.00	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.61	9.17
133	3 "	20th Oct.	20	3.80	9.45	25	4.30	9.45
149	3 "	6th Sept.	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.60	9.35	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.27	9.33
150	3 "	21st Sept.	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.55	8.70	20	3.85	8.74
151	3 "	16th Sept.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.22	9.18	16	3.10	9.47
152	3 "	9th Sept.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.51	9.14	16	3.44	9.11
154	3 "	7th Oct.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.70	9.05	24	3.15	8.84
155	3 "	21st Sept.	15	3.50	8.92	19	2.81	8.94

It will be observed that the "evening" milk of 13 cows was deficient in/

in Fat; 12 in Solids other than Fat; and 16 were deficient in both Fat and Solids other than Fat.

As regards the "morning" milk, 13 were deficient in Fat; 10 deficient in Solids other than Fat; and 20 in both Fat and Solids other than Fat.

Farm B.

No. of Cow.	Age.	Date of last calving.	Evening Milk.			Morning Milk.		
			Weight in lbs.	Fat.	Other Solids.	Weight in lbs.	Fat.	Other Solids.
1	7 years	20th Oct.	30	4.11	8.64	27	4.13	9.19
2	4 "	22nd Oct.	18	4.40	9.42	18	4.30	9.70
3	3 "	26th Sept.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.45	9.55	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.70	9.52
4	3 "	6th Sept.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.05	9.16	7	4.71	9.54
5	3 "	8th Oct.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.58	8.27	17	3.61	8.95
6	4 "	9th Oct.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.05	8.60	24	3.35	8.80
12	3 "	17th Oct.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.02	9.19	23	3.90	9.55
13	3 "	15th Oct.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.11	8.99	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.90	9.15
14	3 "	20th Oct.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.58	9.11	18	3.49	9.46
20	7 "	14th Oct.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.41	8.39	20	3.29	8.66
31	5 "	14th Augt.	14	3.52	8.40	17	3.00	8.51
32	3 "	4th Sept.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.05	8.70	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.38	9.09

It will be observed that the "evening" milk of two cows was deficient in Solids other than Fat, and that the milk of one cow was deficient in both Fat and Solids other than Fat.

The number of samples taken from individual cows was 208, and of these, 87 were under the standard.

The samples were not taken in the presence of any member of the Sanitary Inspector's Staff, but were procured by the farmer after specific instructions had been given him as to how the samples should be taken.

The case against the retailer was settled out of Court on payment by the farmer of the sum of £3 to meet part of the expense incurred in analysing the samples.

B. Producers' Samples.

No.	Complained of Sample.		Sample taken at Byre.		Remarks.
	Fat.	Other Solids.	Fat.	Other Solids.	
6.	2.86	8.84	"morning" 2.59	8.81	No Proceedings taken.
			"mid-day" 3.91	8.79	
			"evening" 2.77	9.04	
7.	2.09	7.13	"morning" 2.65	6.99	No Proceedings taken.
			"evening" 2.14	7.35	

Case No. 6.

On 21st May, a sample taken from a consignment of 13 gallons sweet milk in course of delivery to the Milk Marketing Board, was certified to contain 2.86 per cent. Fat and 8.84 per cent. Solids other than Fat. The consignment consisted of a mixture of the "morning", "mid-day", and "evening" milk. The byre was accordingly visited at each of the milkings.

Undernoted/

Undernoted are particulars of the samples taken:-

	<u>Fat.</u>	<u>Other Solids.</u>
Mixed sample of "mid-day" milk of the 4 cows milked at "mid-day" (about $5\frac{1}{2}$ gallons)	3.91	8.79
Mixed sample of the "evening" milk of the 5 cows milked in the "evening" (about 6 gallons)	<u>2.77</u>	9.04
Mixed sample of the "morning" milk of the 5 cows milked in the "morning" (about 2 gallons)	<u>2.59</u>	8.81
Mixed sample from 7 gallons "morning" milk, being the quantity which corresponded with the complained of consignment	<u>2.63</u>	8.75

No proceedings were taken, but the farmer was instructed to take whatever steps may be necessary to ensure that the milk supplied by him complies with the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations. This milk supply has been kept under observation, but on no subsequent occasion has the consignment been found to be under the standard.

Case No. 7.

On 6th November, a sample taken from a consignment of 2 gallons sweet milk in course of delivery to the Milk Marketing Board, was certified to contain 2.09 per cent. Fat and 7.13 per cent. Solids other than Fat.

The byre was visited on the evening of the same day, and on the morning of the following day, 7th November.

Undernoted are particulars of the two samples taken:-

	<u>Fat.</u>	<u>Other Solids.</u>
Mixed sample of the "evening" milk of the only two cows then in milk (fully 1 gallon)	<u>2.14</u>	<u>7.35</u>
Mixed sample of the "morning" milk of the only two cows then in milk (about $1\frac{3}{8}$ gallons)	<u>2.65</u>	<u>6.99</u>

It was obvious from their appearance that the cows had been neglected for a considerable time, and were not in a normal condition. The farmer had become bankrupt and all his stock, implements, etc., were sold a few days after the samples were taken. Accordingly, no proceedings were instituted. The farmer stated that he had no intention of again taking up dairy farming.

Despite the fact that we have frequently found that the mixed milk of a herd may fall under the standard prescribed by the Sale of Milk Regulations, it is interesting to observe that the average percentages of fat and other solids in all the official samples of sweet milk, including deficient samples, taken in Aberdeen since 1919, are as follows:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Fat.</u>	<u>Other Solids.</u>
1919,	262	3.38	8.95
1920,	272	3.48	8.96
1921,	429	3.50	8.89
1922,	445	3.53	8.91
1923,	462	3.58	8.88
1924,	533	3.55	8.88
1925,	524	3.48	8.92
1926,	472	3.51	8.89
1927,	437	3.56	8.88
1928,	404	3.55	8.87
1929,	357	3.55	8.90
1930,	309	3.61	8.90
1931/			

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Fat.</u>	<u>Other Solids.</u>
1931,	323	3.57	8.87
1932,	319	3.63	8.89
1933,	313	3.55	8.87
1934,	365	3.53	8.85
1935,	351	3.52	8.88
1936,	354	3.56	8.79

No similar information is available for the earlier years.

In calculating these averages, no account was taken of abnormal samples. Accordingly, the undernoted samples were omitted:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Fat.</u>	<u>Other Solids.</u>
1921,	17.24	7.76
1921,	8.23	8.69
1923,	8.59	8.09
1924,	7.55	8.51
1924,	7.00	8.72
1924,	6.95	8.50
1926,	6.75	8.50
1927,	7.05	8.50
1930,	6.31	8.53
1931,	9.56	8.54
1932,	7.91	8.61
1933,	6.05	8.85
1933,	8.30	8.50

Milk & Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922. - Contravention of Section 4 (1).

On 22nd October, proceedings were instituted against a dairy farmer for having, on 27th August, added a quantity of skimmed milk to a consignment of sweet milk which he delivered to the Milk Marketing Board. A sample from the consignment was certified to contain 3.15 per cent. Fat and 8.63 per cent. Solids other than Fat. Accused pled guilty and was fined £3.

Although it was stated by accused's Agent that the offence was due to an accident and had only occurred on one occasion, information was available to the effect that for some time the offence had been committed daily. It would have been difficult, however, to prove this.

Informal Samples of Sweet Milk.

The total number of "informal" samples procured during the year, exclusive of the 6 samples procured at byres, was 305.

Supply of Milk to School Children.

Samples were taken from all the dairymen supplying milk to the children in the various Schools in the City. The total number of samples was 43. The percentage of fat in these samples ranged from 3.05 to 4.11 - the average being 3.5 per cent.; while the percentage of Solids other than Fat ranged from 8.50 to 9.40 - the average being 8.89 per cent.

Skimmed Milk.

Thirty-five "official" samples of skimmed milk were procured.

One was certified to be deficient. This sample was purchased in a retail shop on 17th February and was certified to contain not more than 8.50 per cent. Solids other than Fat. The sample also contained 1.30 per cent. Fat. The milk was separated by the retailer.

On the following day, 18th February, a sample was taken from a consignment of 8 gallons sweet milk in course of delivery. The sample was certified to contain 3.60 per cent. Fat and 8.77 per cent. Solids other than Fat.

At the request of the retailer another sample was taken on 8th March, from a consignment of 8 gallons sweet milk in course of delivery to him. The sample was certified to contain 3.14 per cent. Fat and 8.89 per cent. Solids other than Fat. The Inspectors waited in the shop until 2 gallons of skimmed milk had been separated from the sweet milk, and thereafter a sample of the skimmed milk was taken. This sample was certified to contain 0.39 per cent. Fat and 9.07 per cent. Solids other than Fat.

On 15th March, at the request of the retailer, a sample was again taken from a consignment of 8 gallons sweet milk in course of delivery. The sample was certified to contain 3.50 per cent. Fat and 8.88 per cent. Solids other than Fat. The Inspectors again waited in the shop until 2 gallons of skimmed milk had been separated from the sweet milk, and a sample of the skimmed milk was procured. This sample was certified to contain 2.44 per cent. Fat and 8.98 per cent. Solids other than Fat.

Accused pled "Not guilty." The Sheriff found the charge "Not Proven."

The quantity of skimmed milk sold in the City is considerably less than in pre-war years.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>No. under Standard.</u>	<u>Percentage under Standard.</u>
1914,	7	0	0.0
1915,	25	0	0.0
1916,	58	11	19.0
1917,	50	2	4.0
1918,	18	1	5.6
1919,	17	2	11.8
1920,	24	1	4.2
1921,	34	0	0.0
1922,	40	0	0.0
1923,	48	0	0.0
1924,	42	0	0.0
1925,	45	0	0.0
1926,	55	0	0.0
1927,	38	2	5.3
1928,	29	0	0.0
1929,	18	0	0.0
1930,	16	0	0.0
1931,	13	0	0.0
1932,	16	0	0.0
1933,	24	1	4.2
1934,	28	1	3.6
1935,	28	0	0.0
1936,	35	1	3.0
Totals,	708	22	3.1

The average percentages of fat and other solids contained in the samples of skimmed milk procured during the last ~~eighteen~~ years were as under:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Fat.</u>	<u>Other Solids.</u>
1919,	17	1.71	8.86
1920,	24	1.17	8.91
1921/			

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Fat.</u>	<u>Other Solids.</u>
1921,	34	1.39	8.89
1922,	40	1.21	8.87
1923,	48	1.13	8.92
1924,	42	0.76	9.21
1925,	45	0.93	9.19
1926,	55	0.85	9.20
1927,	38	0.89	9.07
1928,	29	0.73	9.08
1929,	18	0.66	9.13
1930,	16	0.95	9.19
1931,	13	0.92	9.03
1932,	16	0.80	9.11
1933,	24	0.76	9.01
1934,	28	0.49	8.96
1935,	28	0.48	9.10
1936,	35	0.45	8.74

The greater part of the skimmed milk sold in Aberdeen is "separated." The proportion of "hand-skimmed" milk is steadily decreasing.

Condensed Milk.

Sixteen "informal" samples were procured in order to determine whether the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations (Scotland), 1930, were being complied with. All the samples were certified to conform with the Regulations.

Undernoted are particulars:-

<u>No.</u>	<u>Nature of Sample.</u>	<u>Total Milk Solids.</u>	<u>Fat.</u>	<u>Stated Pints.</u>	<u>Calculated Pints.</u>
1.	Machine Skimmed	31.30	0.10	1	1
2.	Sweetened Machine Skimmed .	27.60	0.10	1	1
3.	Full Cream	33.23	10.17	1	1
4.	Sweetened Machine Skimmed .	28.95	0.19	1	1
5.	Do. Do. .	27.70	0.30	1	1
6.	Do. Do. .	28.83	0.17	1	1
7.	Full Cream	35.40	9.08	1	1
8.	Unsweetened Full Cream ...	32.32	9.30	2	2
9.	Sweetened Machine Skimmed .	28.60	0.20	1	1
10.	Do. Do. .	27.45	0.15	1	1
11.	Do. Do. .	27.90	0.19	1	1
12.	Do. Do. .	26.80	0.10	1	1
13.	Do. Do. .	30.69	0.13	1	1
14.	Do. Do. .	28.80	0.13	1	1
15.	Unsweetened Full Cream ...	32.02	9.25	4	4
16.	Do. Do. ...	31.01	9.01	4	4

Cream.

Twenty-four "official" samples were procured, 13 of these being of "ordinary" cream, and 11 of "double" cream.

In view of the recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee, viz., that "ordinary" cream should contain 10 per cent. butter fat, and "double" cream 40 per cent. butter fat, the undernoted particulars as to prices and quality are of interest.

Undernoted are particulars:-

Ordinary/

Ordinary Cream.

No.	Price.	Fat.	Other Solids.	No.	Price.	Fat.	Other Solids.
1.	6d.	23.93	6.97	8.	8d.	19.62	6.84
2.	8d.	21.90	7.05	9.	8d.	12.16	8.04
3.	6d.	26.55	6.85	10.	8d.	20.63	7.39
4.	8d.	25.02	6.83	11.	8d.	18.60	6.90
5.	8d.	25.95	6.90	12.	6d.	18.40	7.60
6.	4d.	8.33	3.17	13.	8d.	10.98	8.22
7.	6d.	22.00	6.98				

A half pint was purchased in each case.

It will be observed, as has been noted in previous years, that even when allowance is made for the difference in the price charged, there were glaring anomalies in the percentages of fat contained in the various samples. Thus, in the eight samples for which 8d. was charged, the percentages of fat ranged from 10.98 to 25.95; while in the four samples for which 6d. was charged, the percentages ranged from 18.40 to 26.55. In the remaining sample, which cost 4d. the percentage of fat was 8.33.

Double Cream.

No.	Price.	Fat.	Other Solids.	No.	Price.	Fat.	Other Solids.
1.	1/2	50.10	5.45	7.	1/-	50.00	4.71
2.	1/4	51.11	4.70	8.	1/4	55.61	4.07
3.	1/4	51.40	4.48	9.	1/4	57.62	5.43
4.	1/6	60.50	4.80	10.	1/4	55.69	4.44
5.	1/-	53.56	4.60	11.	1/6	55.10	4.30
6.	1/-	52.40	4.75				

A half pint was purchased in each case.

Here, also there were anomalies in the percentages of fat contained in the various samples. Thus, in the two samples which cost 1/6, the percentages of fat were, respectively, 55.10 and 60.50; while in the five samples which cost 1/4, the percentages were, respectively, 51.11, 51.40, 55.61, 55.69 and 57.62. One sample cost 1/2, and contained 50.10 per cent. Fat; while in the remaining three samples which each cost 1/-, the percentages of fat were, respectively, 50.00, 52.40 and 53.56.

Tinned Cream.

Two "informal" samples were analysed. One contained 22.10 per cent. Fat and 29.60 per cent. Total Milk Solids; while the other contained 23.00 per cent. Fat and 30.84 per cent. Total Milk Solids.

Ice Cream.

Twenty-four "official" samples were analysed, and all were certified genuine.

Undernoted are particulars:-

No.	Price.	Weight of one-third part of sample.	Fat.	Total Solids.	Ash.
1.	6d.	4 ozs.	3.10	25.20	.58
2.	6d.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	1.76	25.05	.78
3.	6d.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	1.00	24.60	.62
4./					

No.	Price.	Weight of one-third part of Sample.	Fat.	Total Solids.	Ash.
4.	6d.	5 ozs.	1.53	28.45	.60
5.	6d.	5½ ozs.	2.88	30.00	.87
6.	6d.	3 ozs.	6.25	31.00	.89
7.	6d.	4½ ozs.	3.10	27.36	.58
8.	6d.	4½ ozs.	2.86	29.12	.56
9.	6d.	5½ ozs.	2.30	29.68	.73
10.	6d.	5 ozs.	2.92	29.25	.63
11.	6d.	4½ ozs.	1.60	26.08	.76
12.	6d.	5½ ozs.	6.75	27.55	.90
13.	6d.	3 ozs.	3.20	27.65	.51
14.	6d.	5 ozs.	2.69	25.27	.58
15.	6d.	3 ozs.	3.32	27.80	.72
16.	6d.	5 ozs.	.16	27.47	.36
17.	6d.	3½ ozs.	.22	27.20	.51
18.	6d.	5 ozs.	3.09	33.30	.48
19.	6d.	4 ozs.	.34	26.20	.56
20.	6d.	5 ozs.	2.88	28.56	.53
21.	6d.	5 ozs.	2.88	26.48	.53
22.	6d.	2½ ozs.	2.50	22.74	.35
23.	6d.	5 ozs.	2.82	31.15	.47
24.	6d.	2½ ozs.	2.24	30.20	.47

It will be observed that 3 of the samples contained less than 1 per cent. of Fat - the percentages ranging from .16 to .34; 4 contained 1 per cent. or more than 1, but less than 2 per cent. - the percentages ranging from 1.00 to 1.76; 10 contained more than 2, but less than 3 per cent. Fat - the percentages ranging from 2.24 to 2.88; while 7 contained more than 3 per cent. - the percentages ranging from 3.09 to 6.75.

As has been our experience in previous years, there are several anomalies regarding the quantity supplied and the price charged. All the samples cost 6d. Two weighed 7½ ozs. and the percentages of fat were, respectively, 2.24 and 2.50; three weighed 9 ozs. and the percentages of fat were, respectively, 3.20, 3.32 and 6.25; one weighed 10½ ozs. and the percentage of fat was .22; two weighed 12 ozs. and the percentages of fat were .34 and 3.10; five weighed 13½ ozs. and the percentages of fat were, respectively, 1.00, 1.60, 1.76, 2.86 and 3.10; eight weighed 15 ozs. and the percentages were, respectively, .16, 1.53, 2.69, 2.82, 2.88, 2.88, 2.92 and 3.09; while three weighed 16½ ozs. and the percentages were, respectively, 2.30, 2.88 and 6.75.

One "informal" sample was analysed at the request of the manufacturer. The sample was certified to contain 3.69 per cent. Fat and 27.86 per cent. Total Solids.

Butter.

Fifteen "informal" samples were analysed. None of the samples contained foreign fat or preservative. The percentages of moisture ranged from 11.70 to 17.60. The sample containing 17.60 was a sample of milk-blended butter.

One of the samples, which contained 15.98 per cent. moisture and 4.18 per cent. Free Fatty Acid, was purchased from a stall on the street. The Public Analyst stated that "The sample is genuine as regards Butter Fat and Moisture. The high figure for free fatty acid shows that the sample had been either badly made, or had decomposed on keeping. It was unfit for consumption."

It was found impossible to obtain an "official" sample.

Margarine.

Twenty-four "informal" samples were procured, and all were certified genuine. The percentages of moisture ranged from 13.63 to 16.00.

None of the samples contained preservative.

In four cases it was found that the requirements of the Act as regards labelling, etc., were not being strictly complied with, and letters of warning, with an excerpt from the Act giving full particulars as regards these requirements, were sent to all offenders.

Cheese.

Eighteen "informal" samples were analysed and all were certified genuine. The percentages of fat ranged from 23.18 to 46.06.

Jams & Jellies.

Twenty-four "informal" samples of jams and jellies were analysed, and all certified genuine. Nine of the samples contained no sulphur dioxide, while the quantities in the remaining 15 samples ranged from 9 to 32 parts per million. The maximum quantity permissible is 40 parts per million. The Public Analyst stated that "all the samples marked 'Full Standard' were found correct." One of the samples contained 15.16 per cent. Glucose, but Glucose is not prohibited by the Food Manufacturers' Federation agreement.

Mince.

One hundred and ninety "informal" samples were analysed, and of these 9 were found to contravene the requirements of the Public Health (Preservatives &c. in Food) Regulations. The only preservative permissible in mince is sulphur dioxide in the proportion of 450 parts per million, and the preservative can only be used during the months of June, July, August and September. The quantities of sulphur dioxide ranged from 32 parts to 595 parts per million.

In the previous year, the number of corresponding samples purchased was 178, and of these 8 were found to contravene the requirements. In 1934, the corresponding figures were 135 and 7.

Ten official samples were purchased, but only three of these samples were found to contain preservative. The quantities were, respectively, 209, 271 and 570 parts per million sulphur dioxide. Convictions were obtained in each case, the penalties ranging from 15/- to 25/-.

The offences all occurred during the months in which no preservative can be used.

Sausages.

One hundred and eighty-one "informal" samples of beef, and 21 of pork sausages were analysed. Six of the samples of beef sausages were certified to contain, respectively, 550, 555, 555, 716, 795 and 817 parts per million sulphur dioxide, while two samples of pork sausages contained respectively, 545 and 576 parts. The permissible maximum is 450 parts.

Twelve "official" samples - 10 of beef and 2 of pork - were analysed. Four samples of beef sausages were certified to contain, respectively, 520, 633, 637 and 750 parts per million sulphur dioxide; while the two samples of pork sausages contained, respectively, 495 and 513 parts per million Sulphur dioxide. One case was withdrawn, while penalties ranging from 10/- to 25/- were imposed in the remaining cases.

Liver./

Liver.

Six "informal" samples were analysed, and all certified to contain no preservative.

Kidney.

One "informal" sample was analysed, and certified to contain no preservative.

Stewing Beef.

Six "informal" samples were analysed and certified to contain no preservative.

Boiling Beef.

Twelve "informal" samples were analysed, and all certified to contain no preservative.

Steak.

Six "informal" samples were analysed, and all certified to contain no preservative.

Dripping.

Twelve "informal" samples were analysed and all certified to contain no preservative.

Undernoted are particulars:-

<u>Moisture.</u>	<u>Free Fatty Acid.</u>	<u>Moisture.</u>	<u>Free Fatty Acid.</u>
Nil.	0.44	Nil.	0.64
1.0	1.27	Nil.	0.78
Nil.	0.50	Nil.	0.95
Nil.	0.59	Nil.	0.49
4.20	0.50	Nil.	0.63
Nil.	0.40	0.90	0.43

The Analyst stated "None of the samples contained more than a slight trace of fibrous matter. The Dripping Order of 1919 gave maximum of 1.0 per cent. Moisture and 2.0 per cent. Free Fatty Acids. 'The figures are still used as evidence of what dripping should be though they are not now legal standards.'"

Tinned Fish.

Twenty-four "informal" samples of sardines were analysed. Eighteen of the samples were certified to contain no lead. The quantities of lead in the remaining six samples were, respectively, 2, 4, 4, 12, 54 and 61 parts. Letters of warning were sent in the two cases where the quantities of lead found were 54 and 61 parts.

Dried Fruit.

Nineteen "informal" samples were analysed. Ten of these were certified to contain no preservative.

Undernoted are particulars regarding the samples which contained preservative:-

Name/

<u>Name of Article.</u>	<u>Nature and Amount of Preservative.</u>	
Apricots	...	745 parts Sulphur Dioxide per million.
Do.	...	696 do.
Fruit Salad	...	500 do.
Pears	...	832 do.
Raisins	...	685 do.
Apple Rings	...	895 do.
Orange Peel	...	32 do.
Do.	...	32 do.
Lemon Peel	...	32 do.

The maximum quantity of sulphur dioxide permitted in raisins is 750 parts per million; and in apples, pears and apricots, 2,000 parts per million; and in candied peel, 100 parts per million.

Fruit Wines.

Sixteen "informal" samples were analysed and certified genuine.

Two of the samples contained sulphur dioxide, the percentages being, respectively, 144 and 272 parts per million. The remaining fourteen samples contained benzoic acid, the percentages ranging from 351 to 556 parts per million.

The permissible preservatives are sulphur dioxide, not exceeding 350 parts per million; or benzoic acid, not exceeding 600 parts per million.

Spirits.

Twenty-six "informal" samples - 11 of whisky, 7 of rum, 4 of brandy, and 4 of gin - were analysed, and certified genuine. The strength ranged from 26.19 to 34.55 degrees under proof.

Two of the "informal" samples of whisky were certified to contain 0.4 parts per hundred thousand of iron. An "official" sample subsequently purchased was certified to be normal as regards iron.

Cyder.

Eighteen "informal" samples were analysed, and all were certified to comply with the requirements of the Public Health (Preservatives &c. in Food) Regulations. All the samples contained sulphur dioxide, the quantities ranging from 9 to 160 parts per million. The maximum permissible quantity is 200 parts per million.

Drugs.

Twenty-four "informal" samples, viz., 2 Cream of Tartar; 2 Glauber Salts; 2 Rochelle Salts; 2 Olive Oil; 2 Compound Liquorice Powder; 2 Tartaric Acid; 2 Syrup Ferrous Iodide; 2 Cod Liver Oil; 2 Parrish's Chemical Food; 2 Aspirin Tablets; 2 Phenacetin Tablets; 2 Cream of Magnesia.

All were certified genuine, with the exception of one of the samples of Cream of Magnesia, which was certified to contain 3.60 per cent. Magnesium Hydroxide, as compared with the British Pharmacopoeia limits of 7.75 to 8.75 per cent. The seller of this sample was communicated with, and he communicated with the manufacturer who wrote as follows:-

"It appears that we last supplied Cream of Magnesia to you as far back as 1930 or 1931, and at that time there was no legal standard for this preparation. We are, however, surprised to receive this report because we did pride ourselves on the fact that the Moorland Brand product had always been prepared up to the standard of the new B.P. preparation.

A possible explanation of the alleged deficiency of Magnesium Hydroxide is that the preparation was not sufficiently agitated to ensure even distribution of the Magnesium Hydroxide when being filled into bottles, or that the Magnesium Hydroxide was not evenly distributed in the preparation when it was poured from the bottle for analysis.

Before this preparation became official it was not our custom to estimate the strength of each batch, but since Cream of Magnesia was mentioned in the B.P. every batch has been assayed and adjusted to the required strength. As so much time has elapsed since the bottle in question was supplied to you we are afraid that it will be **rather difficult** to trace the particular batch from which it was supplied, but we should be glad to have an opportunity of examining any further stock that you may have on hand and if you will return it to us we will exchange for fresh goods answering the requirements of the B.P.

We thank you for bringing this matter to our notice and affording us an opportunity of investigating it."

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

So far as is known no artificial cream has been manufactured or sold in the City since the Act came into operation.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926 AND

ORDERS MADE THEREUNDER,

AND

THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING & MARKING) ACT, 1928.

The total number of inspections made during the year in connection with the above Acts, and Orders made thereunder, was 2,468. Of these 349 were made to shops where eggs were sold; 462 to shops where apples were sold; 297 to shops where oat products were sold; 322 to shops where currants, raisins and sultanas were sold; 138 to shops where honey was sold; 360 to shops where tomatoes were sold; 251 to shops where butter was sold; and 115 to shops where bacon and ham were sold.

The total number of inspections made during the year in connection with the labelling of imported meat was 174. In only four shops was imported meat exposed for sale by retail.

It was found that, generally speaking, the Acts and Orders were being complied with - failure to have any of the required articles labelled at the time of visit being, as a rule, due to the shopkeeper having failed to replace the Notices after dressing the windows. In 20 cases letters of warning were sent.

Premises at the Cold Store in Green, have been duly registered for the cold storage of eggs.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

Thirteen "official" samples were procured under the above Acts, and duly analysed. Nine of the samples were procured from upholsterers, two from rag flock manufacturers, and two from bedding manufacturers.

Undernoted are particulars:-

No./



No. of Sample.	Chlorine (of Chlorides) per 100,000 parts of Flock.	No. of Sample.	Chlorine (of Chlorides) per 100,000 parts of Flock.
1.	8.8	8.	6.3
2.	6.6	9.	8.5
3.	6.3	10.	6.3
4.	6.0	11.	6.9
5.	6.3	12.	7.5
6.	6.6	13.	9.4
7.	6.3		

The standard is 30 parts Chlorine (of Chlorides) per 100,000 parts of flock.

PHARMACY & POISONS ACT, 1933.

This Act, together with the Poisons List and Rules made thereunder, came into operation on 1st May. As from that date, the legislation contained in the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, relating to the sale, distribution, etc., of poisons and poisonous substances was repealed.

The Poisons List is divided into two parts. Part I includes poisons which may not be sold by retail except by registered pharmacists. The Local Authority are not concerned with the sale of Part I poisons - all inspections and proceedings in connection therewith being carried out by the Pharmaceutical Society. Part II includes poisons "which are in common use, or likely to come into common use, for purposes other than the treatment of human ailments, and embraces poisonous preparations used for sanitary, industrial, horticultural, or agricultural purposes, or as sheep dips or vermin killers, irrespective of their toxicity. Part II poisons may be sold by retail only by registered pharmacists, or by persons registered by the Local Authority as "listed sellers" of Part II Poisons. The poisons included in Part II are the following:- Ammonia, Arsenical Substances, Barium Salts, Formaldehyde, Hydrochloric Acid, (known also as Muriatic Acid or Spirits of Salts), Hydrofluoric Acid, Mercuric Chloride and the organic compounds of Mercury, Nicotine and its Salts (apart from tobacco), Nitric Acid, Phenols, (of which Carboic Acid is the commonest form), Phenylene Diamines, Toluene Diamines, and their Salts (used in various hair dyes), Salts of Lemon or Salts of Sorrel, Caustic Potash and Caustic Soda, and Sulphuric Acid.

Prior to the Act coming into operation, an advertisement was inserted in the Press, calling upon all persons who desired to retail any of the afore-mentioned poisons to apply for the requisite application Forms. A pamphlet containing full information regarding the sale of poisonous substances by traders who are not registered pharmacists was given to all applicants.

Ninety applications were received, and the names of all these applicants were entered in the Local Authority's list of persons entitled to sell poisons. Certain poisons and poisonous substances may only be sold on premises belonging to a listed trader by the trader himself, or a responsible deputy nominated by him. Twelve of the applicants nominated deputies. In the case of the substances referred to, the purchaser must either (a) be known to the seller, or the person in charge of the premises on which the substance is sold, or to the person in charge of the department of the business in which the sale is effected, to be a person to whom the poison may properly be sold or, (b) must produce a valid certificate, signed by a householder, certifying that from his knowledge of the purchaser, he is a person to whom the substance specified in the certificate may properly be supplied, and certifying a specimen of the signature of the purchaser.

Particulars of the sale of the substances referred to must be entered, before delivery, in the Poisons Book, which must be kept by the listed seller in the prescribed Form. As the result of inspections made, we are of opinion that the Poisons Books are being properly kept.

The Sanitary Inspector and two of his assistants were appointed as Inspectors, in Terms of Section 25 (5) of the Act.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Twenty-nine "official" samples - 13 of fertilisers and 16 of feeding stuffs - were analysed.

Undernoted are particulars:-

A. FERTILISERS.

Description of Sample.	ANALYSIS AS GUARANTEED.				ANALYSIS AS FOUND.			
	Nitro-gen.	Soluble Phosph-ate.	Insoluble Phosph-ate.	Potash.	Nitro-gen.	Soluble Phosph-ate.	Insoluble Phosph-ate.	Potash.
Grass Manure ...	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Potassic Phosphate Fertiliser ...	5.25	6.0	5.50	6.0	5.18	5.50	5.91	6.43
Special Grain Fertiliser ...	...	11.0	2.30	5.0	...	11.83	3.07	5.79
Corn & Clover Manure	2.75	10.50	3.0	4.0	2.45	10.50	3.06	4.30
Potato Manure ...	4.0	7.50	5.0	6.0	3.94	7.15	4.73	6.25
Special Grain Manure	4.0	8.0	4.50	8.0	3.79	7.50	4.48	8.23
Special Turnip Manure	5.25	9.0	3.0	4.0	5.40	9.20	2.50	3.70
Turnip Fertiliser	2.50	8.0	7.0	3.5	2.35	8.50	6.50	3.20
Bean & Tare Manure	1.50	7.0	6.0	3.25	1.73	6.81	6.50	3.55
Turnip Fertiliser	0.75	8.5	4.50	8.75	1.05	7.44	6.73	7.63
Slag Turnip Fertiliser ...	2.0	7.0	9.0	4.0	2.17	7.50	9.25	4.28
Superphosphate ..	...	16.0	...	...	...	16.42	...	...
Ground Mineral Phosphate ...	...	...	26.0	60.0	...	...	25.94	63.0

When allowance is made for the "limits of variation" provided by the Act, it was found that eleven of the fertiliser samples complied with the requirements of the Regulations.

Undernoted are particulars regarding the remaining two samples.

Potassic Phosphate Fertiliser.

The Agricultural Analyst certified that the sample contained 0.85 per cent. excess of phosphoric acid soluble in water; 0.77 per cent. excess of phosphoric acid insoluble in water; and 0.79 per cent. excess of potash. The differences were in excess of the prescribed limits of variation, but were not to the prejudice of the purchaser.

Bean and Tare Manure.

The sample was certified to be 1.06 per cent. deficient in Soluble Phosphoric Acid; 1.12 per cent. deficient in Potash; and contained 2.23 per cent. excess of Insoluble Phosphoric Acid. The differences were in excess of the limits of variation, and the deficiencies in Soluble Phosphoric Acid and Potash were to the prejudice of the purchaser.

The/

The facts were reported to the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, who, in each case, suggested that the sellers be advised to take steps to ensure that, in accordance with the requirements of the Act, the particulars of the guaranteed analysis should, in future, be correctly stated. The Department's advice was communicated to the firms concerned.

B. FEEDING STUFFS.

Description of Sample.	ANALYSIS AS GUARANTEED.					ANALYSIS AS FOUND.				
	Oil.	Album- inoids.	Fibre.	Phos. Acid.	Salt.	Oil.	Album- inoids.	Fibre.	Phos. Acid.	Salt.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Pig Meal	6.0	14.25	4.5	...	...	6.46	14.88	4.07	...	...
Linseed Cake Meal ..	8.0	28.0	...	...	...	9.0	30.80	...	...	...
Dairy Meal	6.0	21.0	5.0	...	...	6.59	20.60	5.58	...	...
Young Pig Meal ...	3.5	17.0	4.0	...	...	3.25	17.08	4.11	...	...
Special Feeding Cake	8.0	26.0	9.0	...	...	8.30	26.62	9.12	...	...
Linseed Compound Cake Nuts	8.0	25.0	8.0	...	...	7.31	24.80	7.75	...	...
Linseed Compound Calf Nuts	7.0	25.0	8.0	...	...	7.14	24.90	7.38	...	...
Special Dairy Cake Nuts	6.0	22.0	8.0	...	...	6.52	21.80	8.72	...	...
Pig Meal No. 1 ...	3.5	18.0	4.0	...	...	3.85	19.02	4.08	...	...
Poultry Meal	4.0	16.0	5.0	...	...	4.40	17.18	4.80	...	...
Pig Meal No. 3 ...	3.5	13.0	5.0	...	...	3.70	13.30	4.58	...	...
Chick Meal	5.0	14.0	6.0	...	...	5.50	14.00	5.83	...	...
Feeding Dried Blood	...	86.0	...	...	...	...	86.10	...	...	...
White Fish Meal ...	4.0	64.0	...	8.0	2.0	3.91	64.61	...	7.95	1.8
Do.	3.5	64.	...	8.0	2.0	3.15	65.94	...	8.20	1.8
Do.	3.0	64.0	...	8.0	2.0	3.60	65.20	...	8.09	3.67

When allowance is made for the "limits of variation" provided by the Act, it was found that fifteen of the samples of feeding stuffs complied with the requirements of the Regulations.

Undernoted are particulars regarding the remaining sample.

White Fish Meal.

This sample was certified to contain 1.67 per cent. excess of salt and 0.60 per cent. excess of oil. The differences were in excess of the prescribed limits of variation, and the deficiencies were to the prejudice of the purchaser.

The Department of Agriculture suggested that as the percentages of salt and oil are exceedingly important in feeding stuffs of this nature, the discrepancies should be brought to the notice of the firm concerned, and that they should be requested to take steps to ensure that, in future, the particulars of the guaranteed analysis given in respect of this feeding stuff should be correctly stated. The firm were communicated with.

S H O P S A C T S.

Administration.

One assistant is wholly employed in seeing that the requirements of the above-mentioned Acts are complied with. When necessary, the services of other members of the staff are utilised.

As/

As regards contraventions for failure to exhibit Forms and Notices, it is the practice to send letters of warning in every case. As regards contraventions in connection with the conditions of employment of shop assistants and young persons, every contravention is considered by the Procurator Fiscal and Sanitary Inspector, and thereafter it is determined whether prosecutions should be instituted against offenders or letters of warning sent. Information regarding all prosecutions is contained in Appendix V.

The total number of complaints received during the year regarding alleged contraventions of any of the Acts was 45, as compared with 31 in the previous year, 31 in 1934, 43 in 1933, and 46 in 1932. All these complaints received immediate attention.

Shops Act, 1912.

The provisions of this Act, and the Half-Holiday Orders and Closing Orders made thereunder, have been regularly enforced. In all, 4,366 inspections were made by the Sanitary Staff during the year.

Of these inspections, 3,035 were made to shops where full inquiry was made as to whether the various requirements of the Act were being complied with. In 2,735 or 90 per cent. of the shops visited, no contravention was discovered. In the previous year similar inquiries were made in 2,078 shops and in 2,027 or 98 per cent. no contravention was discovered. In 1934, 3,130 shops were similarly visited, and in 2,783 or 89 per cent. no contravention was discovered. The contraventions consisted mainly of failure to exhibit the statutory notices.

Half-Holiday Orders.

There are sixteen Half-Holiday Orders in force in the City. No additional Order was made in the course of the year.

The Aberdeen Shops (Weekly Half-Holiday) Amendment Order, 1914, provides that, during the weeks in which Christmas Day and New Year's Day occur, the half-holiday for the shops affected shall be such day as the occupier may specify in a notice affixed in his shop, as provided by Section 4 (3) of the Shops Act, 1912.

Only one contravention of any of the Half-Holiday Orders was discovered.

Closing Order under Section 5 (for Fixing the Closing Hour for the Several Days of the Week.)

There are seven Closing Orders in force, viz., for chemists, boot and shoe dealers, hairdressers, drapers, ironmongers, butchers, and watchmakers and jewellers.

Four complaints were received regarding alleged contraventions. The complaints were sent to the Chief Constable.

Section 1 (1) & (2) - Shop Assistants' Half Holiday.

In 17 of the 3,035 shops visited, it was found that the requirements of the Section were not being strictly complied with. In the majority of the cases the contravention was with regard to the shop assistant being employed for a short time after 1.30 p.m. In other cases the assistant was employed for a short time on the evening of the half holiday. Letters of warning were sent in every case.

In 205 shops it was found that the assistants' weekly half-holiday notice was not being exhibited or was not properly filled up. Letters of warning were sent in every case.

Section/

Section 1 (3) - Intervals for Meals.

In the course of making the routine inspections referred to, eight irregularities were discovered in respect of the dinner interval, and in twelve cases it was found that the requirements as regards the tea interval were not being strictly complied with.

No contravention was discovered in connection with the requirement that an assistant must not be employed for more than six hours without the prescribed interval.

Section 3 - Seats for Female Shop Assistants.

This Section requires that in all rooms of a shop where female assistants are employed in the serving of customers, the occupier of the shop shall provide seats behind the counter or in such other positions as may be suitable for the purpose, the seats to be in the proportion of not less than one seat to every three assistants.

Two contraventions were discovered, and letters of warning sent. Seats were duly provided.

Section 4 (1) & (3) - Half-Holiday Closing of Shops.

In one shop it was discovered that non exempted articles were being sold on the afternoon of the weekly half holiday, and a letter of warning was sent.

It is the practice of the Department to issue warning circulars to all new occupiers of "mixed" shops, and, during the year 114 such circulars were issued.

Section 9 - Proceedings as to Trading elsewhere than in Shops.

A complaint was received regarding a dealer hawking coals on the afternoon of the weekly half holiday, but although several inspections were made, no contravention was discovered.

Section 10 (1) - Conditions for Mixed Shops remaining open on Weekly Half-Holiday.

The attention of 95 shopkeepers was drawn to the fact that the notices required under this Section were not being exhibited. The Act requires that on the afternoon of the weekly half-holiday these notices must be exhibited both on the interior and on the exterior of the shop. In the majority of the cases referred to, only one notice was being exhibited. After warning, the notices required were in each case exhibited.

Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.

As stated in previous reports, the inspection of shops which remain open for the sale of certain commodities after the closing hours prescribed in the various Half-Holiday and Closing Orders, and in the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, is now undertaken by the Chief Constable. During the year, 15 prosecutions were instituted by the Police and convictions were obtained in every case. Penalties ranging from 5/- to 45/- were imposed.

Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1930.

Two complaints were received regarding alleged contraventions of the above Act, but the complaints could not be substantiated. Letters of warning were, however, sent to the shopkeepers.

Shops Act, 1934.

This Act regulates the hours of employment of persons under the age of/

of 18 years, who are employed about the business of wholesale or retail shops, or employed elsewhere in connection with wholesale trade or business; and makes provision as to the arrangements in shops and warehouses for the health and comfort of workers.

Section 1 - Employment of persons under the age of Eighteen Years.

Up to 27th December last no young person could be employed about the business of a shop for more than 52 working hours in any week.

Prosecutions were instituted in 9 cases; and letters of warning were sent in 33 cases. In each case where a letter of warning was sent, the shopkeeper was informed that in the event of any recurrence of the contravention, proceedings would be instituted.

On 30th September, 1936, a circular was sent to the occupants of all shops (1,600 in number) in which young persons were employed, informing them that on and after 27th December, the maximum number of hours during which a young person could be employed in any one week was 48.

Section 3 - Restrictions on night employment.

This Section provides that no young person can be employed between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., except that in the case of male persons between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years who are employed in connection with the collection or delivery of milk or bread or newspapers, employment can commence at 5 a.m.

Two prosecutions were instituted for contraventions of this Section; and 19 letters of warning sent.

Section 7 - Records.

The occupier of any shop about the business of which young persons are employed shall in the prescribed form and in the prescribed manner, keep a record of the hours worked by, and of the intervals allowed for rest and meals to every young person employed about the business of the shop and particulars of all employment overtime shall be entered in the records.

Undernoted are particulars regarding the number of warnings given re failure to keep the prescribed Forms:-

Form F.	(Record of Daily hours to be worked by young persons.)	...	...	...	...	...	264
Form G.	(Record of overtime)	..	...	...	...	...	1
Form H.	(Abstract of Provisions of Act for retail shops)	244					
Form J.	(Abstract of Provisions of Act for wholesale shops and warehouses.)	...	...	...	...	...	13
Form K.	(Seats for Female Shop Assistants.)	...	...	...	...	...	258

On the shops being re-visited, it was found that the necessary Forms had been provided.

Section 9 - Weekly Half-Holidays and intervals for meals for young persons.

Sub-Section (1). Any young person employed as a shop assistant for more than twenty-five hours in a week must not, on at least one week day in each week be employed about the business of a shop after half-past one o'clock in the afternoon.

Letters of warning were sent to two shopkeepers regarding contraventions of this sub-section.

Sub-Section 5. Intervals for meals shall be so arranged as to secure that/

that no young person shall be employed for more than five hours without an interval of at least twenty minutes being allowed during the course thereof. On the day of the weekly half holiday, five and a half hours is substituted for five hours.

Letters of warning were also sent to two shopkeepers regarding contraventions of this sub-section.

As there was reason to believe that a number of van boys were not, despite the instructions given by their employers, receiving the prescribed meal intervals, a letter was sent to all bakers and aerated water manufacturers who employed van boys, impressing upon them the necessity of seeing that their instructions were complied with.

Section 10 - Provision as to sanitary and other arrangements in shops.

(a) Light and ventilation.

In my previous report I gave particulars regarding the number of shops in which the lighting and ventilation might be regarded as not being "suitable and sufficient." In view of the fact that in the majority of these shops no assistants are employed, and as in practically all cases the shops are small, with the result that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to provide more adequate light and ventilation, no action has been taken.

(b) Temperature.

During the year, letters were sent to the occupiers of 934 shops pointing out that it was necessary in every part of a shop in which persons are employed about the business of the shop, that suitable and sufficient means shall be provided to maintain a reasonable temperature. Before the close of the year means of heating which, in my opinion could be regarded as satisfactory, were provided in 492 shops. In 48 other shops, means of heating were provided, but before it can be determined whether these means are satisfactory, the shops will require to be revisited. In the remaining cases nothing has so far been done, but in 114 of these shops, no assistants are employed.

On 24th June, the Secretary of State for Scotland transmitted to the Town Clerk a copy of correspondence with the Secretary of the Scottish Federation of Meat Traders' Association, regarding the installation of heating apparatus in butchers shops in Aberdeen; and requesting that the Town Council should give their observations thereon. In their letter, the Federation stated that "The Sanitary Inspector in Aberdeen insists that butchers should instal radiators or heating appliances in their shops, sometimes in close proximity to the stock of beef. Such heating appliances are, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, likely to be detrimental to the meat."

Undernoted is a copy of the report which was submitted to the Committee, who were of opinion that the requirements laid down by the Sanitary Inspector were reasonable in the circumstances, and resolved to recommend that the report should be endorsed by the Council. This was done.

"As Chief Shops Act Inspector, it is my duty to see that the various requirements of the above-mentioned Act are being complied with. Consequently, one of my assistants has for the past eighteen months been practically solely employed in visiting shops. Early this year I received several complaints from shop assistants regarding the want of heating in the shops, or in some part of the shops, in which they were employed. On inquiry I was satisfied that these complaints were justified. I accordingly thought it proper to communicate not only with the occupiers of the shops referred to, but also with the occupiers of all shops which did/

did not comply with the requirements of Section 10 (1) (b) of the Act.

The majority of the occupiers of shops in which there were not suitable and sufficient means provided to maintain a reasonable temperature have already been communicated with, and, generally speaking, no exception has been taken to the request to provide heating, except by the Master Butchers' Association. Despite the action of their Association, however, several butchers have already provided, or arranged to provide, before the winter months, heating in their shops. All fishmongers, confectioners, fruiterers, and grocers have been communicated with, and from these trades only one objection was received, viz., from a Multiple Company. The Secretary of this Company wrote as follows:- "It is quite impossible in a business like ours dealing with perishable commodities such as Butter, Margarine and Eggs, to have a fire in the front shop, and we venture to think that there must be very few, if any, shops like ours who have fires in their front shop." In a letter received from the Secretary three days later, he stated, "In view of what you say we shall take steps immediately to have electric radiators put into our shops, although still we do not agree that a reasonable temperature is not maintained at present so far as the health and comfort of our assistants is concerned. We have had no complaints from any of our staff, and the standard of health among them is excellent. However, we quite understand your position in the manner, and that it is your duty to administer the Act however foolish and unnecessary it may be."

In a circular (Circular No. 2946) issued by the Scottish Office on 10th December, 1934, it was stated, inter alia, that Section 10 "applies to all shops as defined by the Act (i.e. to wholesale shops and warehouses as well as to retail shops) in which any persons, whether juveniles or adults, are employed." It will be observed that Section 10 does not lay down any standard requirements, but provides that the various facilities shall be "suitable and sufficient." Under Section 15, "suitable and sufficient" is defined to mean "in relation to any shop or part of a shop, suitable and sufficient having regard to the circumstances and conditions affecting that part of the shop." In the circular it was stated that "The effect of this definition is that the requirements must be considered in the light of the circumstances and conditions of the individual shop. For example, in the case of shops where foodstuffs or other perishable commodities or inflammable materials are stored, it will be necessary for the local authorities to have regard to the commodities in question in deciding what can appropriately be required in the matter of ventilation and the maintenance of a reasonable temperature."

I am fully aware of the necessity of proceeding on these lines, and have done so. In my opinion, it is impossible in a large number of shops, owing to the size of the shop, and to the fact that in a large number of cases the shopkeeper insists on the door being kept open, to maintain a reasonable temperature in the shop at all times. All that I am asking is that in every part of a shop in which persons are employed, means of heating, which will add to the comfort of the shop workers, will be provided.

The report of my meeting with the Master Butchers' Association, as contained in the letter sent by the Secretary of that Association to the Secretary of the Scottish Federation of Meat Traders' Association, is substantially correct."

Aberdeen, 2nd July, 1936.

On 13th March last, a communication was received from the Secretary of State, to the effect that a deputation from the Scottish Federation of Meat Traders had been received, and that the subject has since been considered in consultation with other Government Departments concerned. It was also stated that the Secretary of State fully appreciates that difficulty may arise in the administration of Section 10 (1) of the Act in/

in the case of shops in which perishable goods are stored. He has, however, as was indicated to the deputation, no authority to interfere with a Local Authority's discretion in the matter, and he does not feel in a position to furnish any further guidance to local authorities beyond the advice given in paragraph 33 of the Scottish Office Circular No. 2946 of 10th December, 1934. He hopes that the difficulties in regard to the maintenance of a "reasonable temperature" in this class of shops will prove in most cases to be capable of solution in practice.

It is of interest to mention that before the reply was received from the Secretary of State, 89 out of the 176 butchers communicated with, had provided means of heating.

Sanitary Conveniences.

In the report for the previous year full information was given regarding the W.C. accommodation in the 2,181 shops visited.

There are a large number of shops in the City in which the W.C. accommodation cannot be regarded as "suitable and sufficient" within the meaning of the Section.

The Public Health Committee have had under consideration the provision of sanitary conveniences in shops, and agreed to defer consideration of this matter meantime.

In existing W.Cs., 78 defects were discovered and dealt with.

In order to secure uniformity in the administration of Section 10, it would be helpful if a Government Department were, in supplement to the definition of "suitable and sufficient" as defined in the Act, to suggest standard requirements.

Washing Facilities.

In the vast majority of shops where assistants are employed, washing facilities are available, but there is no doubt that these could, without any undue hardship on the shopkeeper, be vastly improved. Here, again, a lead as to what should be regarded as "suitable and sufficient" is necessary.

Facilities for taking meals.

In Aberdeen there are very few shops in which the assistants do not go home to their dinner, but in all shops where assistants are employed between the hours of 4 p.m. and 7 p.m., an interval of half an hour must be allowed for tea. In the majority of such shops tea is taken inside the shop, but the accommodation available for this purpose varies greatly.

The total number of inspections made in connection with the 1934 Act was 3,144.

Shops Act, 1936.

This Act which came into operation on 1st January of this year, provides for the application of the Shops Acts 1912 to 1934, to premises and places where the business of lending books or periodicals is carried on for purposes of gain.

Shortly before the Act came into operation, a circular containing information regarding its provisions was sent to all shopkeepers, 146 in number, affected.

EXTERMINATION OF RATS.

The agreement entered into in 1917 between a number of citizens - mainly the proprietors of food warehouses and similar premises - under which the services of the two Corporation ratcatchers were made available to the contributors to the scheme, has, since August 1931, been carried on direct by the Town Council. The number of contributors at the end of 1936, was 41, being 3 more than in the previous year. The number of visits paid to their premises during the year was 1,933, as compared with 2,328 in the previous year.

The services of the ratcatchers were also made available, on request, for 160 citizens' premises which were found to be infested with rats, on payment of the charges fixed by the Committee in charge of the Scheme. The number of similar premises dealt with in the previous year was 138.

The ratcatchers periodically visit all open places, such as rubbish tips, railway embankments, burns, etc., and also all premises belonging to the Town Council which are known to be infested with rats.

Undernoted are particulars regarding the number of poisoned baits laid during the year.

	Contributors' Premises.	Non-Contributors' Premises.	Town Council Premises.	Total.
Number of pieces of Poison Feed laid,	49,080	50,320	34,663	134,063
Number of pieces of Poison Feed eaten,	8,414	9,588	7,850	25,852
Liquid Poison Laid,	-	36 pints.	-	36 pts.
Liquid Poison Consumed,	-	1 pint.	-	1 pt.
Number of pieces of Dry Poison Feed (mice) laid, ...	12	175	14	201
Number of pieces of Dry Poison Feed (mice) eaten, ..	1½	3½	1	6

Following upon a suggestion made by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, a "Rat Week" was, as in previous years, held during the week commencing 30th March. The only poison sold was red squill, which is non-injurious to human beings and domestic animals. Each purchaser was supplied with a set of instructions giving full information as to how the poison was to be used, and was also supplied with a stamped postcard, on which he was asked to give particulars as to the results obtained. It was recommended that baits should be laid at least three times. Between 3,000 and 4,000 leaflets, inviting the occupiers of all rat-infested premises to take part in the campaign, were distributed. Advertisements were also inserted in the Local Press. During "Rat Week" the Department's ratcatchers were solely employed in laying poisoned baits in rubbish tips, burns, sewers, and other public places. Mice poison, in the form of red squill "safe" biscuits, was sold. These biscuits, like red squill, are harmless to human beings and domestic animals. Nine sales were made - all to City purchasers. The biscuits were made up in packets of 20 and 40, the sales being 5 and 4 respectively. Unfortunately, none of the purchasers returned the postcards.

As a supplement to the work done by the Department in connection with the extermination of rats, red squill is continuously on sale in the Public Health Office.

Undernoted are particulars as to the quantities of poison sold during "Rat Week" and also during the remainder of the year.

	RAT WEEK.			DURING REMAINDER OF YEAR.		
	City Purchasers.	Country Purchasers.	Total.	City Purchasers.	Country Purchasers.	Total.
5 oz. bottles	45	17	62	132	53	185
10 oz. bottles	28	19	47	102	53	155
25 oz. bottles	4	10	14	46	22	68
Totals, ..	77	46	123	280	128	408

The quantity of poison sold during "Rat Week" was slightly more than in the corresponding week of the previous year, the number of City purchasers being 77, and of country purchasers, 46, as compared with 58 and 55 respectively. The quantity sold in the Public Health Office during the remainder of the year was also slightly more than in the previous year, the number of individual purchasers being 408, as compared with 398 in the previous year, and 407 in 1934.

The number of packets of red squill "safe" biscuits sold during the remainder of the year to City purchasers was 19 packets of 20 biscuits and 2 packets of 40 biscuits. Four sales were made to country purchasers, 2 packets of each size being supplied.

Undernoted is a summary of the information contained in the postcards:-

RAT WEEK - 30th March to 4th April.

CITY PURCHASERS.							
Number of Post Cards.		First Occasion.		Second Occasion.		Third Occasion.	
Issued.	Returned.	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing
77	17	538	335	486	203	236	60
Percentage of Baits missing		62 per cent.		42 per cent.		25 per cent.	

No. of baits laid by ratcatchers in public places	13,605
No. of such baits taken away	5,899
Percentage taken away	43 per cent.

COUNTRY PURCHASERS.							
Number of Post Cards.		First Occasion.		Second Occasion.		Third Occasion.	
Issued.	Returned.	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing
46	12	330	231	339	239	257	97
Percentage of Baits missing		70 per cent.		71 per cent.		38 per cent.	

Office Sales during remainder of Year.

CITY PURCHASERS.							
Number of Post Cards.		First Occasion.		Second Occasion.		Third Occasion.	
Issued.	Returned.	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing
280	6	175	118	139	89	104	41
Percentage of Baits missing		67 per cent.		64 per cent.		39 per cent.	

COUNTRY PURCHASERS.							
Number of Post Cards.		First Occasion.		Second Occasion.		Third Occasion.	
Issued.	Returned.	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing
128	1	13	13	14	2	12	3
Percentage of Baits missing		100 per cent.		14 per cent.		25 per cent.	

As part of their routine duty, all the District Inspectors keep a look-out for rat-infested premises, and, when such are found and sufficient steps are not being taken to exterminate the rats, a notice is served under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, upon either the occupier or owner. The number of such notices served during the past year was 94. The corresponding number in each of the five preceding years was, respectively, 110 in 1935, 98 in 1934, 82 in 1933, 76 in 1932, and 50 in 1931.

There is no doubt that the continuous work which has been carried on in the City during the past eighteen years in connection with the extermination of rats is having good effect. Nevertheless, it is necessary in certain premises, on account of the difficulty in making such premises rat-proof, to carry on ceaselessly the work of extermination. Whenever possible, every effort is made to prevent re-infestation.

Valuable assistance continues to be rendered by the City Engineer's Department in raising the pavements and closing up the rat runs.

The poisons used by the ratcatchers are liquid red squill and arsenic - the use of the latter being restricted to places where human beings and domestic animals cannot obtain access. A "Cyanogas" Foot Duster is also used where the conditions are suitable. The gas is released by the moisture in the atmosphere - the residue being entirely non-poisonous. The Cleansing Department have obtained an additional Cyanogas Duster, and so two Dusters are now periodically used in the refuse dumps belonging to them.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES AND HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

At the end of 1936 there were only two common lodging-houses in the City, viz., the Sailors' Home and the Home for Deep Sea Fishermen. Seven day visits and 2 night visits were made.

The number of houses let in lodgings on the register at the end of the year was 19, as compared with 20 in the previous year. This number includes three houses which were formerly registered as common lodging houses, but which, on account of the charge per night having been, in 1920, increased beyond the sum of 6d., were transferred to the register of houses let in lodgings.

The number of day visits was 161, and night visits 185. The houses were kept in good repair and in a cleanly condition. Particular attention is paid to the cleanliness of the bedding.

The Corporation Lodging House continues to be maintained in a satisfactory condition. The number of lodgers ranged from 167 to 262. In the previous year the number ranged from 144 to 161.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (I).

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, CINEMAS, &C.

Following upon the circular letter from the Scottish Board of Health, dated 6th December, 1920, all the places of public entertainment were periodically visited during the year. The number of licensed places of amusement is 55, and the number of visits paid was 113.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (K).

BILLIARD SALOONS.

Acting on the instructions of the Magistrates, all the Billiard Saloons/

Saloons (22), in the City were inspected, and any cleaning or repairs carried out before the licences were renewed. The number of inspections was 48.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (L)

PORT SANITARY INSPECTION.

In accordance with the Scheme of Port Sanitary Administration prepared by the Local Authority and approved by the Department of Health for Scotland, 726 vessels - 303 foreign and 433 British - were inspected during the year. Of these, 97 were found to be unsatisfactory.

Careful inquiry is made regarding the presence of rats. Preventive measures were taken on board all vessels arriving from plague suspected ports. These consisted of the provision of rat-guards for all mooring ropes and hawsers to prevent the escape of rats on shore, and the taking of destructive measures on board. Specimens of rats secured were submitted for bacteriological examination, and in all cases negative results were obtained.

Undernoted are particulars as to the vessels visited:-

	<u>Number Visited.</u>	<u>Found Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Found Unsatisfactory.</u>	<u>Number of Notices Issued.</u>
<u>Foreign:-</u>				
Steamers	240	237	3	3
Motor	31	31	-	-
Sailing	-	-	-	-
Fishing	<u>32</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
Total Foreign	303	295	8	6
<u>Coastwise:-</u>				
Steamers	34	32	2	1
Motor	3	3	-	-
Sailing	-	-	-	-
Fishing	<u>386</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>83</u>
Total Coastwise	423	334	89	84
Total Foreign and Coastwise	726	629	97	90

Nuisances and Defects Discovered (Other than in Fishing Vessels.)

Forecastles, Rooms, &c.

Port-lights defective	...	1	Loaking Plates	...	...	1
Bug infestation	...	1	Walls of rooms dirty	...	...	1
Inadequate ventilation	...	1				

W.Cs., Wash-houses, &c.

Defective W.C.	1	Floor, seat and basin of W.C. dirty	1
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Nuisances and Defects Discovered (Fishing Vessels.)

Forecastles, Cabins, Galleys, &c.

Number/

	Number Found.	No. Remedied before close of year.
Rat Infestation	25	16
Bug Infestation	10	7
Leakage	4	2
Gear stored in forecastles	37	35
Paraffin or strong smelling gear in rooms	10	6
Walls and woodwork of rooms dirty ...	24	21
Floors of rooms dirty	20	13
Pantries dirty	3	3
Lockers dirty	10	9
Forecastles require repainting ..	4	4
Drinking water tanks dirty.	5	3
Woodwork of rooms defective	8	4
Defective stairsteps	7	5
Defective heating stoves ..	4	3
Floors, seats and cushions in cabins defective	6	5
Totals, ...	177	136

W.C. Accommodation.

No W.C. accommodation	4	-
W.Cs. defective	12	9
Gear stored in W.C. apartments ..	16	13
Oil stored in W.C. apartments	3	3
Floors and seats of W.Cs. dirty..	5	3
Totals, ...	40	28

PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1933.

These Regulations require, inter alia, that on the arrival of a ship from a foreign port, the medical officer of health or a duly authorised officer of the local authority acting on his behalf shall require the master to produce a valid deratisation certificate or a valid deratisation exemption certificate.

A "valid" certificate means a certificate issued under these Regulations or at an approved foreign port which has not been current for more than six months or in the case of a ship proceeding to her home port more than seven months from the date of the last inspection.

Undernoted are particulars of the work done:-

No. of ships inspected	151
No. of visits made	275
No. of Deratisation certificates produced	16
No. of Deratisation Exemption certificates produced ...	110
No. of ships having no certificate	0
No. of ships where it was found that certificate had expired	10
No. of Deratisation certificates issued	0
No. of Deratisation Exemption certificates issued ..	15

In all cases where no valid certificate was produced, the Captain was informed that it would be necessary to obtain a certificate without delay; and in all cases where the vessel was going to another port in Great Britain, the Public Health Authorities were communicated with.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During 1936, 3,815 cases of infectious disease were notified. Of these, 1,902 cases were removed or treated in the various hospitals, and 153 cases were removed to the Reception House. The number of cases of infectious disease nursed at home was 1,913. There were 767 cases of whooping cough, 717 of scarlet fever, 550 of German measles, 509 of pneumonia (including 6 cases of influenzal pneumonia), 497 of diphtheria, 152 of tuberculosis (101 pulmonary and 51 non-pulmonary), 138 of erysipelas, 114 of measles, 97 of dysentery, 94 of puerperal pyrexia (including 71 of puerperal sepsis), 90 of ophthalmia neonatorum, 61 of chickenpox, 16 of infective jaundice, 10 of typhoid and para-typhoid fever, 2 of cerebro-spinal fever, and 1 of encephalitis lethargica.

There were 2,188 notices served under Section 50 (2) and Section 53 (2) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

There were 3,469 intimations made to school teachers, 2,935 houses and 3,295 sets of clothing and bedding disinfected and 121 chaff beds destroyed.

INTERMENTS.

Applications were received in 11 cases, under Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, to bury unclaimed bodies or the bodies of persons whose relatives were unable to do so, being 10 less than in the previous year. One application was subsequently withdrawn and the interment carried out by relatives.

Ten of the applications were granted, at a cost to the Department of £21:14: 6 of which £7: 2: 1 was refunded by relatives and others.

The ages of the interred were:- 4 under one year of age, 1 between one and twelve years of age; and 5 from twelve years of age and upwards.

Eight of the interments were carried out in Trinity Cemetery; 1 in Springbank Cemetery; and 1 in Allenvale Cemetery.

PROSECUTIONS.

Particulars as to the prosecutions instituted by the Department in the course of the year will be found in Appendix V.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J A M E S C U M M I N G,

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

APPENDIX I.STATEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND OTHER
ACTS DURING 1936.

	Number.
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors employed,	13

I. - Nuisances.

Complaints received,	4,531
Intimations under Section 19,	5,649
Notices served under Section 20,	89
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken,	0
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were successful,	0

II. - Factories and Workshops (Including Bakehouses).

Inspections,	1,703
Notices served,	275
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken,	0

III. - Tents and Vans.

Inspections,	855
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IV. - Underground Dwellings.

Reported to Local Authority,	0
Notices to owners (Section 74),	0

V. - Common Lodging Houses.

On Register at 31st December, 1936,	2
* Common Lodging Houses belonging to the Local Authority,	1
Inspections between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m.,	7
Inspections between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m.,	2
Intimations of Irregularities sent to Keepers,	0
Cases of Infectious Disease reported to Medical Officer, (Section 97),	0
Unregistered Premises dealt with,	0
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken (Breaches of Byelaws, &c.),	0

* Meantime registered as a "House Let in Lodgings."

VI. - Houses Let in Lodgings.

On Register at 31st December, 1936,	19
Inspections between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m.,	161
Inspections between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m.,	185
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken,	0

VII. - Infectious Diseases.

Visits of Inquiry, &c.,	6,197
Patients removed to Hospital,	2,082
Persons removed to House of Reception,	153
Notices served under Section 50 (2),	2,188
Notices served under Section 53 (2),	2,188
Intimations to Education Authorities, Teachers, &c., ...	3,469
Houses and Premises disinfected,	2,935
Sets of Clothing, Bedding, &c., disinfected or destroyed,	3,295
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken,	0

VIII./

VIII. - Burials.

Burials undertaken in terms of Section 69,	10
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IX. - Slaughter-Houses and Offensive Trades.

Applications under Section 32 for sanction to establish, .	2
Applications granted,	2
Applications under Section 33 for Licence or Renewal of Licence, .	5
Applications granted,	4
Public Slaughter-Houses (if any) belonging to Local Authority, .	0
Private Slaughter-Houses,	4
Unlicensed Slaughter-Houses dealt with,	0
Inspections of Slaughter-Houses,	2,912
Inspections of other Offensive Businesses,	2,223
Number of such other Offensive Businesses at 31st Decr. 1936, .	36
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken (Breaches of Byelaws, &c.),	0

X. - Unsound Food.

Inspections under Section 43, (a) Meat,	0
(b) Other Foods,	3,424
Seizures of Unsound Food, (a) Meat,	0
(b) Other Foods,	103
Animals or Carcasses or Articles of Food destroyed with Owner's Consent by or at the instance of the Sanitary Inspector,	103
Cases in which Owners of Unsound Food were prosecuted,	0
Convictions in connection with above cases,	0

XI. - Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.

Samples procured for Analysis,	1,428
Certified to be Genuine,	1,305
Certified to be Deficient,	129
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken,	14
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were successful,	13

XII. - Rag Flock Act, 1911.

Samples procured for Analysis,	13
Certified to conform to standard,	13
Certified not to conform to standard,	0
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken,	0

XIII. - Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

Samples procured for Analysis,	29
Certified correct,	26
Certified deficient,	3

XIV. - Bye-Laws.

Inspections in carrying out Bye-Laws relating to -

(a) Pigstyes,	34
(b) Dairies & Milkshops,	1,144

APPENDIX II.DETAILS OF WORK DONE DURING YEAR.A - Drainage.

Defective drains made good,	15
Drains properly ventilated,	4
Additional water-closets fitted up,	365
W. C. provided in lieu of privy,	1
New privy fitted up,	1
Workmens' privies reconstructed,	9
Unsatisfactory W.C. apartments improved,	25
Defective water-closets replaced,	194
Defective water-closets repaired,	59
Soil-pipes of water-closets renewed or repaired, ..	23
Ventilation pipes renewed or repaired,	29
Water-closet cisterns repaired,	202
Overflow pipes from cisterns repaired,	22
Pulls for cisterns provided,	14
Defective flushpipes repaired,	109
Additional water supplies provided for water-closets, ...	3
Additional water supplies provided for wash-houses, ...	2
Additional sinks provided,	11
Defective sinks replaced or repaired,	20
Water supply pipes repaired,	78
Water taps repaired,	22
Baths repaired,	5
Wash-hand basins repaired or renewed,	5
Washtubs provided,	3
Waste or rain-water pipes replaced or repaired,	106
Defective grid traps replaced,	11
New gratings provided for grid traps,	21
Eaves gutters renewed or repaired,	115
Defective inspection covers renewed,	31
Choked drains and pipes cleared out,	695
Choked water-closets cleared out,	46
Drains flushed,	7

B.- Structural Defects, &c.

Accumulations of ashes, filth, and other rubbish removed,	120
Accumulations of stagnant water removed,	22
Accumulations of manure removed,	6
Manure pit repaired,	1
Privies repaired,	3
Privy pails cleaned,	4
Courts repaired,	41
Passage paved,	1
Passages repaired,	35
Overcrowding abated,	512
Improved window ventilation for dwelling apartments, ...	5
Improved window ventilation for W.C. apartments, ..	61
Broken sashcords renewed,	61
Broken quadrants renewed or repaired,	19
Sash fasteners repaired or renewed,	11
Windows of dwelling apartments reglazed or repaired, ...	145
Roof-lights of dwelling apartments reglazed or repaired,	12
Windows or roof-lights of lobbies or staircases reglazed or repaired,	119
Windows or roof-lights of water-closets reglazed,	99
Windows or roof-lights of wash-houses reglazed,	190
Walls of dwelling-houses repaired,	17
Walls of dwelling-houses re-charled or repointed, ..	2
Window rybats re-pointed,	8
Damp dwelling-houses remedied,	103
Sub/	

Sub-floor ventilators provided,	6
Roof-coverings of dwelling-houses repaired,	102
Plaster on walls and ceilings of dwelling-houses repaired,	221
Plaster on walls and ceilings of lobbies and staircases repaired,	484
Plaster on walls and ceilings of ponds and passages repaired,	51
Plaster on walls and ceilings of water-closets repaired,	252
Plaster on walls and ceilings of wash-houses repaired,	176
Plaster on walls and ceilings of drying-lofts repaired,	8
Walls and ceilings of dwelling apartments whitewashed or repapered,	115
Walls and ceilings of lobbies and staircases whitewashed or otherwise cleaned,	1,033
Walls and ceilings of passages whitewashed,	241
Walls and ceilings of private ponds limewashed,	50
Walls and ceilings of water-closets whitewashed,	2,081
Walls and ceilings of privies cleaned,	6
Walls and ceilings of wash-houses whitewashed,	1,371
Walls and ceilings of drying-lofts whitewashed,	27
Floors of dwelling apartments repaired,	65
Floors of drying-lofts repaired,	8
Floors of lobbies, landings and stair-steps repaired,	163

Wash-houses repaired -

Roofs,	119
Walls,	40
Floors,	56
Doors,	68
Tubs,	86
Gantries,	35
Brickwork of boilers,	123
Furnaces,	93
Boilers repaired or renewed,	40
Boiler lids repaired or renewed,	78
Flues,	31
Windows,	31

Water-closet apartments repaired -

Roofs,	111
Walls,	67
Floors,	23
Doors,	114
Seats,	334
Windows,	17

Cellars repaired -

Roofs,	276
Walls,	132
Doors,	151

Locks of dwelling-house doors repaired or renewed,	4
Locks for water-closet apartments provided or repaired,	48
Woodwork around sinks renewed or repaired,	59
Defective chimneys repaired,	33
Grates and fire-places repaired,	84
Doors of dwelling-houses repaired or renewed,	61
Door furniture renewed or repaired,	53
Mantel shelves repaired,	14
Gas brackets renewed or repaired,	4
Back gates repaired,	10
Woodwork of cupboards repaired,	10
Stair/	

Stair handrails or balustrades repaired or renewed, ...	141
Linoleum coverings of lobbies, stairsteps, &c. repaired or renewed,	2
Clothes poles renewed or repaired, ...	24
Boundary walls repaired,	10
Palings repaired, ...	27
Back courts and areas cleaned, ..	11
Passages cleaned, ...	12
Sinks cleaned, ...	2
Entrance lobbies, stairsteps, and landings cleaned, ...	33
Floors, seats, and basins of water-closets cleaned, ...	44
Floors of wash-house cleaned, ...	1
Floors of drying-lofts cleaned,	2
Floors of dwelling apartments cleaned, ...	114
Dwelling apartments in which articles of furniture were cleaned, ...	106
Sets of bed and body clothing cleaned, ...	103
Nuisances caused by domestic animals abated, ...	34
Offensive smells in dwelling apartments abated, ...	34
Houses cleared of bugs, ...	107

C - Smoke Abatement.

(a) Factories, &c. -

Number of observations made, ...	223
Number of cases where notices were served or warnings given,	11
Number of prosecutions, ...	0

(b) Steam Wagons ..

Number of observations made, ...	146
Number of cases where warnings were given, ...	0
Number of prosecutions, ...	0

(c) Railway Engines -

Number of observations made, ...	71
Number of cases where warnings were given, ...	0
Number of prosecutions,	0

D - Pig-Styles.

Walls and ceilings of pig-styles limewashed,	130
Walls and ceilings of boiling-houses limewashed, ..	7
Walls of pig-styles repaired, ...	21
Floors of Boiling-houses repaired, ...	3
Floors of pig-styles repaired, ...	8
Doors repaired or renewed, ...	20
Windows repaired, ...	6
Feeding troughs repaired or renewed, ..	7
Accumulations of manure removed, ...	2
Floors of pig-styles cleaned, ...	20
Floors of boiling-houses cleaned, ...	2
Choked drain cleared out,	1
Cesspool cleaned out, ...	1

E - Workshops.

On register at beginning of year, ...	684
Added during year,	28
Closed during year,	31
Converted into factories,	4
On register at end of year, ...	677
Number/	

Number of visits paid,	1,500
Walls and ceilings of workshops limewashed or otherwise cleaned,	42
Walls and ceilings of water-closets limewashed or otherwise cleaned,	19
Basins of water-closets cleaned,	6
Floors of water-closets cleaned,	4
Seats of water-closets cleaned,	4
Floors of staircases or passages cleaned,	3
Defective floors repaired,	5
Defective chimney repaired,	1
Plaster on walls and ceiling repaired,	4
Offal stances cleaned,	3
Offal stance repaired,	1
Additional ventilation provided for workrooms,	2
Intervening ventilated space provided between W.C. and workroom,	1
Seats of water-closet repaired,	2
Doors of water-closet repaired,	3
Defective water-closets repaired,	15
Choked drains or pipes cleared out,	14
Defective gas fittings or pipes repaired,	3
Courtyards cleaned,	16
Courtyard repaired,	1
Accumulations of rubbish removed,	12
Other complaints removed,	3

F -- Bakehouses.

On register at beginning of year,	75
Added during year,	7
Closed during year,	3
On register at end of year,	79
Number of visits paid,	203
Bakehouses limewashed,	28
Pastry rooms limewashed,	3
Stores or cellars limewashed,	16
Water-closets limewashed,	12
Cloakrooms limewashed,	2
Floors of bakehouses cleaned,	17
Floors of stores cleaned,	4
Floor of pastry room cleaned,	1
Floor of cloakroom cleaned,	1
Stairsteps and passages &c. cleaned,	5
Floors of water-closets cleaned,	3
Basins of water-closets cleaned,	3
Seat of water-closet cleaned,	1
Ovens and hot-plates cleaned,	4
Baking Machines cleaned,	13
Steam presses cleaned,	7
Bakhouse tables cleaned,	6
Baking utensils cleaned,	5
Fittings cleaned,	19
Woodwork of doors cleaned,	7
Plaster on walls and ceiling of bakchouse repaired,	1
Window repaired,	1
Accumulations of rubbish and manure removed,	4
Covers provided for food receptacles,	4

G - Milkshops.

Walls of milkshops cleaned,	22
Ceilings of milkshops cleaned,	23
Walls of back rooms cleaned,	21
Ceilings of back rooms cleaned,	22
Walls/	

Walls and ceilings of W.Cs. whitewashed,	5
Walls of cellars whitewashed,	5
Stores cleaned and tidied,	12
Shelves, counters and other fittings cleaned,	6
Milk and ice cream vessels cleaned,	7
Floors cleaned,	16
Windows cleaned,	2
General cleanliness improved,	32
Floor coverings renewed or repaired,	23
Floors repaired,	5
Door repaired,	1
Grate repaired,	1
Plaster repaired,	10
Milk and ice cream vessels repaired,	6
Bottling machine repaired,	1
Disused shafting and pulleys removed,	1
Water supplies provided,	2
Warnings given regarding covers not being used for ice cream vessels,	13
Warning given regarding covers not being used for milk vessels,	1
Warnings given re storing or making custard in cellar, ..	5
Warning given re conveying pigs' food on milk cart, ...	1
Warning given re advertising of "pasteurised" milk, ...	1
Warning given re selling reconstituted milk,	1
Warnings given re sleeping in ice cream shops,	2
Warnings given re selling ice cream in fish and chip shops,	6
Warnings given re loose milk being sold in shops which do not comply with dairy byelaws,	3
Windows reglazed or repaired,	10
Windows made to open easily,	13
Accumulations of rubbish removed,	3
Woodwork or zinc around sinks repaired,	5
Gas boiler repaired,	1
Wastepipes repaired,	4
W.C. seats repaired,	1
Shop from which unsuitable articles were removed,	1
Refrigerating room provided,	1
Bottle brushes provided,	1
Additional shelves provided,	3
Coal bunker provided,	1
Milk being bottled in unsuitable premises,	1
Nuisance caused by domestic animals abated,	2
Rat infestation nuisance abated,	3
Label provided for skimmed milk vessel,	1
Door leading to tenement lobby closed,	1
Applications to manufacture ice cream refused,	2
Applications to sell ice cream refused,	15

H - Foodshops.

Walls and ceilings of shops cleaned,	70
Walls and ceilings of back rooms cleaned,	97
Walls and ceilings of stores cleaned,	28
Walls and ceilings of cloakrooms cleaned,	4
Walls and ceiling of staircase cleaned,	1
Walls and ceilings of cellars cleaned,	46
Walls and ceilings of water-closets cleaned,	19
Walls and ceilings of urinals cleaned,	8
Floors of shops cleaned,	4
Floor of cellar cleaned,	1
Floors, seats and basins of water-closets cleaned, ...	6
Fittings cleaned,	8
Fittings repaired,	8
Plaster on walls and ceilings repaired,	17
Floors repaired,	14
Stairsteps/	

Stairsteps repaired,	9
Floor coverings repaired or renewed, ..	23
Woodwork around sinks repaired,	4
Windows of shops reglazed or repaired, ...	12
Basin of W.C. replaced,	1
Waste pipes repaired,	3
Sink repaired,	1
Accumulations of rubbish removed, ...	24
Seats of W.Cs. repaired,	6
Unsuitable premises closed up,	1
Other complaints removed,	5

I - Common Lodging Houses & Houses Let in Lodgings.

Walls and ceilings of rooms cleaned,	36
Walls and ceilings of passages and staircases whitewashed,	7
Walls and ceilings of W.C. apartments cleaned, ...	7
Walls and ceilings of bathrooms cleaned, ...	2
Floors cleaned,	2
Stairs cleaned,	1
Windows cleaned,	3
Wash-house cleaned,	1
Sink cleaned,	1
Plaster on walls and ceilings repaired, ...	9
Windows reglazed or repaired,	7
Floors repaired,	7
Stair handrails repaired,	1
Seat of W.C. repaired,	1
Sashcords renewed,	44
Chairs repaired,	5
Doors repaired,	2
Woodwork around sinks repaired,	2
Wash-house boiler repaired,	1
Grates and fireplaces renewed or repaired, ..	7
Additional W.Cs. fitted up,	2
Additional wash-hand basin fitted up,	1
Waterpipes and fittings repaired,	3
Gas pipes and fittings repaired,	2
Basin of W.C. renewed,	1
Eaves gutters repaired,	1
Wastepipe repaired,	1
Accumulations of rubbish removed,	3
Vermineous bedding disinfected,	4
Unsatisfactory bedding and bedclothing replaced, ..	35
Defective bedsteads repaired,	2
Vermineous person cleansed,	1
Nuisance caused by domestic animals abated,	1
Rooms cleared of bugs,	14
Rooms cleared of rats,	1
Roof covering repaired,	1
Towels provided,	1
Central Heating provided,	1
Other complaints removed,	2

K - Places of Public Amusement.

Number of inspections,	113
Sashcords for windows renewed,	1
Cords for ventilators renewed,	1
Premises in which seats were cleaned,	2
Premises in which seats were repaired, ...	1
Walls of halls cleaned,	20
Walls and ceilings of operating rooms cleaned, ...	7
Walls of heating chambers cleaned,	7
Walls and ceilings of dressing-rooms cleaned, ...	19
Walls/	

Walls and ceilings of kitchens cleaned,	16
Walls and ceilings of staircases and passages cleaned, ..	20
Walls and ceilings of water-closets cleaned,	20
Walls and ceilings of urinals cleaned,	5
Floors of halls cleaned,	2
Floor of cloakroom cleaned,	1
Stairsteps cleaned,	1
Floor coverings renewed or repaired, ..	6
Windows repaired and reglazed, ..	4
Water-closet seats repaired or renewed,	2
W.C. basin renewed,	1
Pulls provided for W.C. cisterns,	2
Flushpipe repaired,	1
Floors and basins of W.Cs. cleaned,	2
Plaster on walls and ceilings repaired,	10
Other complaints removed,	7

L - Billiard Saloons.

Number of inspections,	48
Walls and ceilings of billiard rooms cleaned,	10
Walls and ceilings of stairs and passages cleaned, ...	4
Walls and ceilings of W.Cs. cleaned, ..	5
Walls and ceilings of urinals cleaned,	2
Floors of billiard rooms cleaned,	4
Floors of W.Cs. cleaned, ..	4
Premises in which seats were repaired,	3
Stairsteps and landing cleaned,	1
Floor coverings renewed or repaired, ..	4
Floor repaired,	1
Windows repaired or reglazed,	5
W.C. seat repaired,	1

APPENDIX III.INSPECTIONS OF FOOD.Number and Place of Inspections of Food during Year 1936.

Fish Market,	357	Wholesale Warehouses, ...	120
Shipping Sheds,	150	New Market Hall,	255
Fish-curing Premises, ..	133	Street Markets,	134
Slaughter-houses,	2,912	Other Premises,	2,136
Meat Marts,	1,763		
Provision Curing Works, ..	128		
Retail Shops,	11	Total,	<u>8,099</u>

Unsound Food seized or Destroyed During year 1936.Weight in Lbs.

	No. of Seizures.	Beef. *	Veal, *	Mutton, *	Pork, *	Offal,	Poultry and Game,	Tinned Foods,	Fish,	Fruit and Vegetables,
Jan'y., ...	90	26,142	-	163	448	58	-	830	-	2,100
Feb'y., ...	87	21,214	70	793	486	142	-	332	-	-
March, ...	105	27,900	-	255	369	228	-	641	7,084	-
April, ...	110	24,679	-	958	1,060	478	-	324	-	-
May, ...	122	24,886	277	508	592	612	56	332	924	-
June, ...	96	29,336	-	312	219	106	-	711	-	-
July, ...	82	24,669	-	125	535	374	-	451	-	-
Augt., ...	96	22,189	-	92	208	450	-	949	-	2,016
Sept'r., ...	90	22,717	-	239	746	310	-	1,018	-	-
Oct'r., ...	106	25,197	-	266	1,225	342	-	1,145	-	-
Nov'r., ...	100	30,514	-	239	650	282	-	871	-	58
Decr., ...	112	35,074	44	102	713	400	-	242	-	-
Total, ..	<u>1,196</u>	<u>314,517</u>	<u>391</u>	<u>4,052</u>	<u>7,251</u>	<u>3,782</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>7,846</u>	<u>8,008</u>	<u>4,174</u>

* Including offal where forming only part of seizure.

Food Inspections - Summary for Years 1927 to 1936.

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Number of Inspections,	10,018	10,230	9,909	9,155	8,922	8,858	8,741	8,486	7,998	8,099
Number of Seizures, .	1,295	1,237	1,135	1,386	1,333	1,306	1,125	1,263	1,226	1,196
Weight of Food Seized (Tons),	134	151	151	151	150	147	121	132	133	158
Number of Cases dealt with by Magistrates,	...	*2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2
Legal Proceedings instituted, .. ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fines Imposed, . ...	...	£25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£8

* Proceedings instituted by the Meat Inspector.

APPENDIX IV.

LIST OF REGISTERED WORKSHOPS IN ABERDEEN AT 31st DECEMBER, 1936, WITH
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.

<u>Description of Workshop.</u>	<u>Number.</u>	<u>No. of Male Employees.</u>	<u>No. of Female Employees.</u>
Bakers,	31	37	29
Basketmakers,	2	12	-
Blacksmiths,	14	19	-
Blindmakers,	2	2	-
Bootmakers,	5	4	-
Bottlers,	2	5	3
Cartwrights,	1	1	-
Carvers,	1	-	-
Confectioners,	6	1	3
Concrete Slab Maker,	1	2	-
Coopers,	4	5	-
Corset Maker,	1	-	-
Cycle Repairers,	15	17	-
Dentists (Mechanical),	2	3	-
Embroiderer,	1	-	1
Engravers,	5	2	-
Fishcurers,	74	248	328
Fishdriers,	1	-	-
Fishing Net Makers,	4	15	65
Fish Packers,	120	262	210
Fish Box Washers,	14	37	-
Fishing Tackle Makers,	2	2	31
Florist,	1	-	9
Furniture, Makers of	30	90	47
Furriers,	4	-	6
Gold Paint Manufacturer,	1	1	1
Golf Club Repairer,	1	1	-
Gut or Tripe Cleaners,	2	19	24
Health Salt Manufacturer,	1	-	1
India Rubber Merchant,	1	1	-
Jam Makers,	1	-	2
Japanners,	2	2	-
Joiners,	10	9	-
Laundries,	2	-	-
Milliners,	24	-	46
Motor Repairers,	18	23	-
Oil Manufacturer,	1	3	-
Optician,	1	2	-
Onion Bunching,	3	6	-
Painters, (including Glass Stainers),	32	303	2
Paper Bag Maker,	2	-	5
Photographers,	11	2	13
Picture Frame Makers,	6	14	4
Plaster Casters and Tile Fixers,	5	7	-
Plumbers,	40	140	-
Rag and Metal Merchants,	14	22	14
Riggers,	3	17	-
Sack Repairer,	1	2	-
Saddlers,	8	10	5
Sailmakers,	2	3	1
Saw Trimmers,	1	3	-
Scale Repairers,	2	8	-
Sheet Metal Workers,	2	-	-
Shirt Maker,	1	-	4
Stoncutters,	3	6	-
Tailors,/			

<u>Description of Workshop.</u>	<u>Number.</u>	<u>No. of Male Employees.</u>	<u>No. of Female Employees.</u>
Tailors,	86	73	99
Tinsmiths,	5	18	-
Typewriter Repairers,	4	11	-
Undertakers,	3	4	-
Watchmakers and Jewellers,	11	12	-
Wearing Apparel, Makers of	51	-	146
Wigmakers,	2	2	1
Wireworkers,	2	5	-
Totals, ...	708	1,493	1,100

Date.	Court.	Act.	Offence.	Penalty or Decision.
1936.				
Jan'y. 24	Sheriff.	Shops Act, 1912.	Employing 6 assistants after half past one o'clock on their weekly half-holiday.	Penalty £2:5/-.
Feb'y. 7	do.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Selling sausages containing 495 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty £1.
" 13	do.	Do.	Selling milk containing not more than 2.89 per cent. Fat.	Penalty £1:10/-.
" "	do.	Do.	Selling milk containing not more than 2.89 per cent. Fat.	Penalty 15/-.
" "	do.	Do.	Selling milk containing not more than 2.32 per cent. Fat.	Penalty £1:10/-.
April 6	do.	Shops Act, 1934.	Employing 3 young persons before 6 a.m.; one young person for more than 52 hours per week; and failing to have a form properly filled up.	Penalty £3.
" "	do.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Selling skimmed milk containing not more than 8.50 per cent. Solids other than Fat.	"Not Proven."
" "	do.	Shops Acts 1912 & 1934.	Failing to give six assistants the prescribed weekly half-holiday; employing 5 young persons for more than 52 hours per week; and failing to exhibit Forms and Notices.	Penalty £3.
" "	do.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Selling milk containing not more than 2.48 per cent. Fat.	Penalty £1:10/-.
May 27	do.	Do.	Selling mince containing 209 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty £1:5/-.
" "	do.	Shops Acts 1912 & 1934.	Employing a "young person" for more than 52 hours per week; failing to give the prescribed weekly half holiday and the prescribed tea interval.	Penalty 10/-.
" "	do.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Supplying milk containing not more than 2.86 per cent. Fat.	No proceedings taken as samples procured at byre found under standard.
June 19	do.	Do.	Selling sausages containing 750 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty £1:5/-.
July 3	do.	Do.	Selling mince containing 570 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide; and sausages containing 520 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty 15/-.
" "	do.	Do.	Selling mince containing 271 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty 10/-.
" /				

Date.	Court.	Act.	Offence.	Penalty or Decision.
July 3	Sheriff.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Selling sausages containing 633 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty 10/-.
" 17	do.	Do.	Selling sausages containing 637 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide, and failing to exhibit a Notice.	Penalty £1:5/-.
" "	do.	Shops Acts 1912 & 1934.	Employing a "young person" for more than 52 hours per week; employing a "young person after 10 p.m.; failing to give two assistants the prescribed weekly half-holiday; failing to give one assistant the dinner and tea intervals; and failing to exhibit Forms and Notices.	Penalty £2:5/-.
" "	do.	Shops Act, 1934.	Employing a "young person" after 10 p.m., and failing to exhibit Forms.	Penalty £1:15/-.
Sept. 7	do.	Do.	Employing a "young person" for more than 52 hours per week.	Penalty £1:15/-.
Oct. 14	do.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Supplying sausages containing 513 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Case withdrawn.
" 16	do.	Shops Acts 1912 & 1934.	Employing a "young person" for more than 52 hours per week; failing to give an assistant the prescribed tea interval; and failing to exhibit certain Forms.	Penalty £1.
Novr. 11	do.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Supplying milk containing not more than 2.09 per cent. Fat and 7.13 per cent. Solids other than Fat.	No proceedings taken as samples procured at byre found under standard. Penalty £3.
" 20	do.	Do.	Supplying milk containing not more than 2.80 per cent. Fat and 7.98 per cent. Solids other than Fat.	Penalty £1.
Decr. 2	do.	Shops Acts 1912 & 1934.	Employing 6 "young persons" for more than 52 hours per week; and failing to exhibit Forms and Notices.	Penalty £1.
" "	do.	Do.	Employing 2 "young persons" for more than 52 hours per week; and failing to exhibit Forms and Notices.	Penalty £1:5/-.
" 15	do.	Do.	Employing 2 "young persons" for more than 52 hours per week; failing to give the two aforesaid assistants the prescribed weekly half-holiday; and failing to exhibit Forms & Notices.	Penalty £1:5/-.
" 18	do.	Shops Act, 1912.	Employing an assistant without giving her the prescribed weekly half-holiday.	Penalty £1:5/-.
1937. Jan. 12	do.	Do.	Employing an assistant without giving her the prescribed weekly half-holiday and tea interval.	Admonished and Dismissed.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, 15 PROSECUTIONS, FOLLOWING UPON INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE POLICE, WERE INSTITUTED. CONVICTIONS WERE OBTAINED IN EVERY CASE, THE PENALTIES RANGING FROM 5/- to £2:5/-.

